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1879.

JAMES M. THORBURN & Co.'s

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS

For the Vegetable Garden, For the Flower
Garden, For the Lawn, For the
Farm, For the Nursery.

—THE LARGEST COLLECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE WORLD.—

EMBRACING

15
Every Standard and Improved Variety,

ALSO

TESTED NOVELTIES,

BOTH OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ORIGIN, THAT ARE SUITED TO
THE CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 15 JOHN STREET,

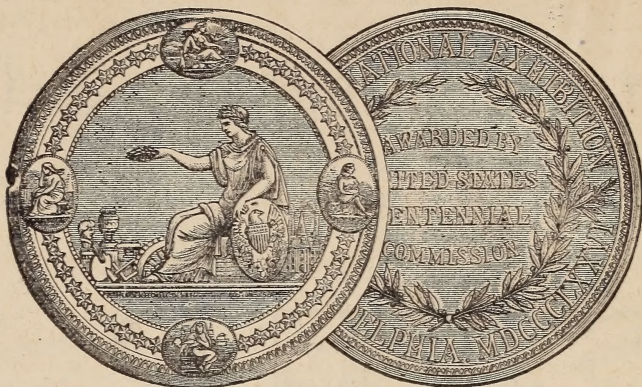
NEW YORK.

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Alfred Cobb, Printer, 74 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Prize Medal for Vegetable and Tree Seeds and Diploma of Honor.



The Highest Award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow upon our house.

The following Catalogues are Published during the Year,


ANY OF WHICH WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Descriptive Catalogue of VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD AND TREE SEEDS, with Directions for their cultivation. Ready early in January.

Catalogue of GLADIOLUS and SPRING BULBS, &c. Ready in February.

Catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, with Directions for their Management. Ready in September.

Catalogue and Almanac, with Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables in the SOUTHERN STATES. Ready in October.

*  TRADE LISTS of the above, for Seed Merchants, published in January, May, August and October.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

The first thing necessary to secure good crops of vegetables is to select a soil either naturally rich, or one which can be readily made so by the addition of good stable manure. It is useless to expect crops of good quality from a poor, thin soil. Choose, if possible, one of dark loam with a sandy sub-soil, through which water will pass readily. Such, with good cultivation, will produce an abundance of early and late vegetables of excellent quality. If a soil of this character cannot be had, select the best that is obtainable, and if necessary put down drains to take off the surplus water. After the garden is chosen, thoroughly prepare it for planting by giving a heavy dressing of well-rotted stable manure. Plow and subsoil to the depth of twelve inches at least, and more if it can be done. In the Directions given in the body of the Catalogue the *least* space required by the different kinds is given. This is done on account of the limited size of many gardens, which necessitates economy of space. When possible give more room and the yield will be found superior in quantity and quality.

Never sow *any* garden crop broadcast if it is desirable to save time, expense, and trouble. When sown in drills or rows, weeds can be more easily destroyed, and the ground kept open and loose. Keep the hoe in constant use, or, what is still better, when the weeds are just showing above the surface, a sharp-toothed steel rake. By their faithful use there is no need of a single weed ever going to seed, and in a few years the difference will be apparent in the diminished crop of weeds.

The same kind of crop should not occupy the same ground year after year. After manuring well such crops as grow above ground (Cabbage, Peas, &c., also Potatoes, and the like), follow next year with root crops (Carrots, Parsnips, &c.), which will not require so much manure.

We need scarcely suggest the advantage to be derived from an early starting of vegetables in hot-beds. The trouble is very slight, as compared with the gain in time, and the satisfactory results thus secured. Of course, this is imperatively necessary where vegetables are raised for market.

All these suggestions are of practical importance, and, if acted upon, will secure early and abundant crops.

TO PREPARE A COLD-FRAME.—The cold-frame should be made the same as for a hot-bed, the difference being, that in the former there is no bottom heat applied. After the frame is made, it is filled with good, rich soil; that taken from the old hot-beds, mixed with the fine manure from them, is the best. This is prepared in the Fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants set out, so that they will get established before very cold weather. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when Spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out for early crops.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

About the middle of February and up to the latter part of March, according to the latitude, provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable; add to this, if they can be had, one-half its bulk of leaves; mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow it to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Prepare an excavation two and one-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the South or East, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for the sash should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the most sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two and one-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep close, until the heat rises. It will be too hot to sow the seeds now, but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The soil should be of well rotted sods, mixed with fine, old manure in equal parts, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers, and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

Select New Vegetables.

- BEANS, Dwarf French Emile**, introduced by us last year, very tender dwarf and well adapted for forcing. Per quart.....\$0 75
- CABBAGE, Large Early Rainbow**, showy, large head, suitable for market gardeners. Per ounce..... 50
- “ **Giant Blood-red Erfurt**, large firm heads, of oval shape, and intense blood-red color. Per packet..... 40
- CELERY, New Golden Heart**, a decided improved, half dwarf sort, silvery white with golden heart, and perfectly solid. Per pound, \$6, per oz.. 60
- CORN, Lackawaxen, for field culture**, Mr. Compton, the originator, says hundreds have taken advantage of nature's provisions, for improvement of this cereal, and have planted seed from the small, exposed top ears, with flattering success.
- The Lackawaxen cannot fail to give satisfaction. It is a white flint eight-rowed variety; grain very large and deep; cob small. Ears average about a foot in length, extending in some cases to sixteen inches. Commonly it has two ears to the stalk; height of stalk about eight feet. It completes its growth in ninety-five days and has yielded one hundred and forty-seven bushels of shelled corn per acre.
- The following is from the Historical Register of the Paris Exposition, 1878.
- “The new variety of Field Corn, named Lackawaxen, was awarded a Special Prize Gold Medal, for being the largest, both in length of ear and size of grain, of any variety exhibited by any nation.” Per peck \$5, half peck, \$3, per quart..... 1 00
- “ **Wangum, for field culture**. This is a long, slim, eight-rowed yellow variety, each kernel of which is speckled and splashed with red. It ripens in ninety days and is a great yielder. Ears from eleven to fourteen inches long, and very beautiful; kernel large. At the Paris Exposition this variety received “Honorable mention for its great length of ear and its beautiful appearance.” Per peck \$4, half peck \$1 75, per quart..... 75
- “ **Wyoming Sweet, a new sugar corn**. Mr. Compton says, in its green state the kernels are very much larger and deeper than other varieties, being about the size of medium chestnuts. It belongs to the evergreen family; is ready for use as early as that sort, but continues green and fit for the table till late in autumn. Ears about ten inches long and, at least, two on every stalk. Three ears to the stalk are very common, and in rare instances twelve ears have been counted on a single stalk. Per peck \$5, half peck \$3, quart..... 1 00
- LETTUCE, American Gathering**, introduced last year; proved to be a most interesting sort. It is as tender as it is beautiful. The tips of the leaves are beautifully splashed with India red. It is a lettuce to be planted *all the year round*. We had it out of doors, and in fine condition up to the first of December. Per pound \$2.50, per ounce..... 25
- PEAS, Thorburn's First and Best**. This is the “Philadelphia Extra Early,” greatly improved. It is one of the very earliest, and uniform in height; ripening all at one time, which is so important to the Market Gardener. Per bushel \$6, per quart..... 40
- “ **Carter's Little Wonder**, a wrinkled Marrow, as early as “Advancer,” with plump, long pods, growing about two feet high. The pea is of exquisite flavor. Per quart..... 1 50

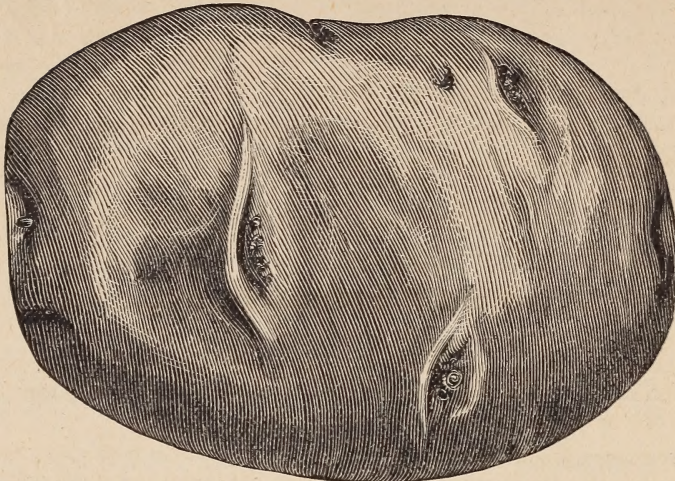
- PEAS, Carter's Challenger**, described as a magnificent Exhibition Pea, and one of the most prolific and best flavored varieties in cultivation. Per qt. \$1 50
- “ **Commander-in-Chief**, described as one of the grandest peas in cultivation, green wrinkled Marrow, with very large pods frequently containing ten large peas. Per quart. 75
- “ **Culverwell's Telegraph**, an extraordinary acquisition, bearing immense pods; the peas often being so close together as to form a double row. Per quart. 1 50
- POTATOES.** For new sorts see pages 25 and 26.
- TOMATO, Acme**, by all odds the greatest acquisition of the year. This Tomato may be called perfect in shape, color, quality and uniformity. It is perfectly smooth, round, dark red, solid through and through, without core, and very productive. Per lb. \$5, per oz. 50

Rare Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, from Japan.

EACH.

- DAPHNE Genkwa (or Fortunei).** A beautiful, slender, upright growing shrub, with numerous long downy twigs, which in early Spring, before the leaves appear, are thickly garnished with violet-colored tubular flowers, rather more than one inch long. It seldom attains a height of more than three feet, has fine delicate foliage, and may be classed among the best of our flowering shrubs. \$1 00
- DIOSPYROS kaki.** *Japan Persimmon.* A very ornamental tree of medium size, with large glossy leaves and yellow flowers in June. It is laden in October with large fruit, two to three inches in diameter, of a more or less bright orange color, covered with a delicate bloom. The flavor when fully ripe approaches that of an Apricot, gradually passing into that of a Medlar. Before maturity the fruit is astringent. 2 00
- ELÆAGNUS longipes.** *Japan Oleaster.* One of the finest and most remarkable of hardy shrubs lately introduced. It is of middle size, with spreading branches, and leaves bright green above and silvery white beneath, studded with brown scales. The small yellowish flowers are produced in great profusion on long stalks, and are succeeded by berries of an oblong shape and deep transparent orange brown color, speckled with brownish scales. 75
- FRAXINUS japonica variegata.** A most beautiful variety of the *Ash*, with its leaves deeply variegated. One of the very best and most constant of variegated trees. 3 00
- MAGNOLIA Halleana.** A hardy low-growing Magnolia of remarkable character, bearing pure white, nearly double flowers, very sweet and early, resembling in form a hybrid Clematis. 2 00
- MALUS Halleana.** *Japan Double Red Apple.* A beautiful variety with flowers of a lively deep rose color at the base, and a lighter shade at the edges. 1 00
- PLANERA kiaki.** *Japan Plane.* A very fine tree with large smooth glossy leaves, deeply dentated. 1 00
- QUERCUS Diamio.** An exceedingly rare and handsome *Oak*, with broad oval leaves of a thick leathery texture. A great acquisition. 3 00
- SPIRÆA crispifolia.** A beautiful compact little bush, with small dark green curled leaves, and bearing numerous delicate pink flowers throughout the season. 1 00

BEAUTY OF HEBRON POTATO.

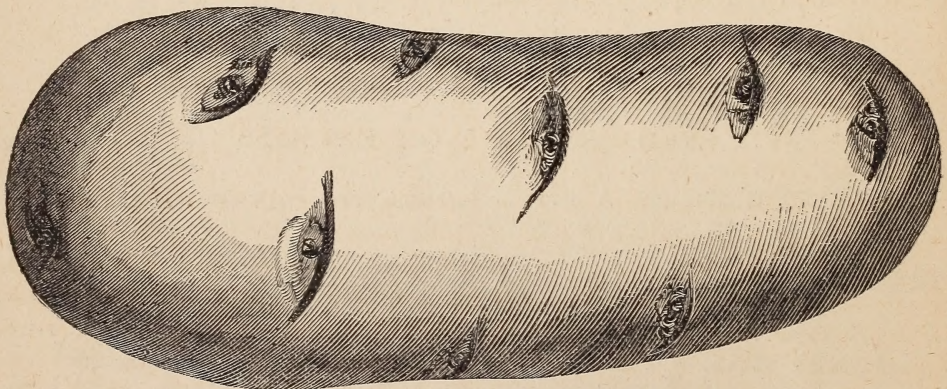


This, the most valuable of all Potatoes, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations and of all who have tried it. The plants appear above ground very shortly after planting, and from that time continue to grow with great rapidity, outstripping all other varieties in strength of growth and luxuriance of foliage. On this account, it will be understood, they withstand better the ravages of the Colorado Potato Beetle than any other potato yet brought before the public. The tubers, shaped like those of the "Early Rose," are very smooth, slightly tinged with pink around the eyes, but attain a pure white color during the Winter. Their yield is really enormous. The tubers lying closely together in the hills, the labor of digging them is but slight. In point of earliness, it may be ranked as ripening at least twelve days earlier than the "Snow-Flake," and no less than a week ahead of the "Early Rose." For culinary purposes, its mealy qualities and richness and delicacy of flavor give it a precedence before all other varieties. Contrary to what is usually the case in all large specimens of potatoes, the BEAUTY OF HEBRON almost invariably prove sound and solid to the core.

Price in New York, per barrel	\$8 00	Or by mail, post paid—	
" " " " bushel	4 00	1 pound for	\$0 50
" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	2 25	3 " "	1 00
" " " " $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel	1 25	5 " "	1 50
" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ peck	75		

THE WASHINGTON POTATO.

Our New Seedling for 1879.



Even upon inquiry of the grower of this Potato, we are not able to state its exact origin. Certain it is, that about three years ago, amongst quite a variety of different seedlings, this one was selected on account of its great beauty of form and color. The tubers being long and somewhat flat, whilst the eyes hardly protrude above the surface. Its color usually of a delicate flesh, sometimes becomes even a russet hue. The flesh is fine grained and of excellent quality. In addition to these several qualities, we have later found it to be unusually productive. By reason of its elongated form, for baking purposes it cannot be excelled. The vines, strong and vigorous, are of a dark green color. The tubers also, being clustered closely about the stalk, are the more readily dug. In point of precocity, it may be classed as one ripening a few days later than the Early Rose.

Price same as for Beauty of Hebron.

PRICES.

The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit. Please add sixteen cents per pound for prepayment of postage, if desired by mail.

VERY IMPORTANT.

We would request our customers to send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed ; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address* ; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by Express, Freight, or Mail, and the Office or Railroad Station which serves their locality.

In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means ; but *entirely at the risk of the customer*, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS by EXPRESS "C. O. D." or FAST FREIGHT LINES.

Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go either per express or per Fast Freight Lines C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers, not desiring this mode of carriage, should be accompanied by the cash.

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Postage charges are not included in our quotations. **16 CENTS PER POUND** should be added for prepayment of Seeds, if wanted by mail. Charges by Express are not uniform ; rates depending upon distance and locality. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the Express Companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance when freights are paid in advance. Of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a *guarantee* of safe arrival by Mail. It is rare, however, that Seeds fail to reach their destination in that way ; perhaps not one package in five thousand.

NOTICE.

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post-Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address

J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John Street, New York.

Whenever our customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable Seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for Seeds. We would advise making an early test of Seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower-pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in the Catalogue, concerning each variety of Seeds and their culture. They are very full and explicit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture, in and around New York. For more Northern and Southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, &c., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves.

Warranties.

Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant can not reach the surface, the seeds, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from the bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in a proper condition and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to form a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it; and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination; Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, that while we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser of our seeds, that we do not warrant the same, and are not in any respect liable or responsible for seeds sold by us, or for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect.

JAMES M. THORBURN,
GRANT THORBURN,
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS

&c., &c., &c.

☛ You will notice that our prices are quoted at the New York lowest figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage, for which add 16 cents per pound.

☛ See page 40 of this Catalogue for complete Assortments of **VEGETABLE SEEDS**, of approved and choice Sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHOKE—**ARTICHAUT**—*Alcachofa*—*Artichofce*.

No. 15 French Green Globe, 7 oz., 35 cents; 7 lb., \$3.50.

18 Large Paris, *very hardy*, 7 oz., 75 cents.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and, when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. After the second year the offsets are taken for planting new beds. The edible portions are the thick scales of the flower heads, which are eaten both raw and boiled.

ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM—*Topinambour*—*Cotufa*.

Tubers, \$3.50 \mathfrak{P} bus.; 25 cents \mathfrak{P} quart.

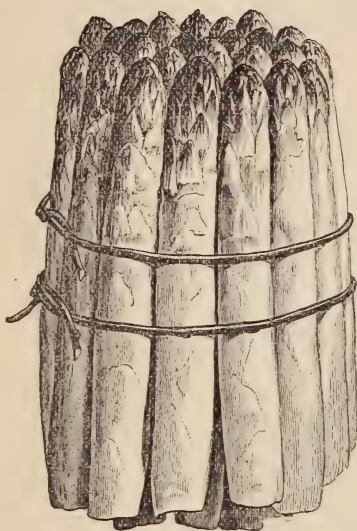
CULTURE.—Same as the Sunflower, which it resembles. The tubers may be planted whole or divided. Tubers excellent for fattening cattle and pigs. They are also pickled.

ASPARAGUS—*Asperge*—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*.

20 French Argenteuil.....40 cents \mathfrak{P} oz. ; \$4.00 \mathfrak{P} lb.

24 Conover's Colossal.....10 cents \mathfrak{P} oz.; 50 cents \mathfrak{P} lb.

“ “roots \mathfrak{P} 1,000, \$7; \mathfrak{P} 100, \$1.



ASPARAGUS IN BUNCHES.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. Radish or Lettuce seed may be mixed with it, so as to mark the rows readily, and allow the weeds to be destroyed as soon as they appear. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in the Spring, in a rich, sandy loam, eighteen inches or more deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the row. Set the plants at least six inches below the surface. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and two the other, which will allow the use of a horse and cultivator to keep the weeds under. Every Fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring forked in. In localities away from the sea-coast, a

dressing of coarse salt given in Spring, at the rate of two pounds to the square yard, will be found very beneficial.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—*Fève de Marais*—*Haba*—*Große Bohnen*.

	\mathfrak{P} bus.	\mathfrak{P} qt.		\mathfrak{P} bus.	\mathfrak{P} qt.
27 Early Mazagan	\$5 00	25	31 Sword Long Pod	\$6 00	25
29 Broad Windsor	7 00	30	33 Green Nonpareil	6 00	25

KINDS.—No. 27 is the earliest ; Nos. 29 and 31 are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the tops of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF or SNAP BEANS—HARICOTS NAINS—*Frijoles*—*Krup-Bohnen*.

	per bus.	per qt.		per bus.	per qt.
34 New French Emile (fine stringless)		75	63 Early Rachel	\$4 00	20
35 Early Snap Shorts	\$4 50	20	65 Early Yellow 6 Weeks... ..	4 00	20
37 French Flageolet (white) ..		50	69 Long do do	4 00	20
39 Early Turtle Soup	4 50	20	70 Early Rob Roy	4 00	20
41 Early Valentine	4 00	20	74 Black Wax (yellow pod) ..	6 00	25
47 White Valentine	6 00	30	76 White Wax do	7 00	30
50 Early Mohawk	4 00	20	79 Golden Wax do	7 00	30
53 Early China	4 00	20	84 Refugee, or 1,000 to 1 ..	4 50	25
55 Early Dun Colored	4 50	25	89 Large White Kidney ...	4 00	20
58 Early Fejee	4 50	25	93 Red Kidney	4 00	20
60 Early Marrowfat (white) ...	4 00	20	99 Red Bush Cranberry ...	4 00	20
			108 White Scimeter	5 00	25

KINDS.—Nos. 45, 58, and 74 are the earliest ; No. 50 the most hardy ; Nos. 41, 50, and 74 for family use ; No. 84 also for late, and best for pickling ; Nos. 74, 76, and 79 are the Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow, transparent pods. Nos. 34 and 79 are new sorts.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot ; dig and manure slightly, make drills two inches deep and two feet apart ; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed ; and sow every two weeks for a succession.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOTS A RAMES—*Frijole de bejuco*—*Stangen-Bohnen*.

		per qt.			per bus.	per qt.
115 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry	per bus.	\$6 00	30	145 New Red Lima	\$16 00	60
118 Dutch Case Knife " " "		6 00	30	149 Dreer's Imp. Lima	10 00	50
121 Red Cranberry " " "		7 00	30	153 White Dutch Runner	6 00	30
125 White Cranberry " " "		7 00	30	156 French Soisson		50
129 Scarlet Runner " " "		7 00	30	162 Black Wax (yellow pod)	8 00	40
133 Large White Lima " " "		7 00	30	167 Giant Red Wax	9 00	50
137 Small White Lima " " "		7 00	30	172 Painted Lady Runners		40
139 Speckled Lima " " "		14 00	60	176 French Asparagus (fine)		60
				179 French Yard Long, per paper		25

KINDS.—Nos. 115, 118, 121, 162, and 176 are best for Snaps, and Nos. 129, 133, 149, and 153 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the latter part of April to the middle of May, in hills four feet apart each way. One quart of Limas will make about 300 hills, allowing five or six beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 400 hills. Poles, eight feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

BEET—BETTERAVE—*Remolacha*—*Runkelrüben*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
195 New Dark Egyptian	\$0 75	15	229 Long Smooth Blood	50	10
200 Hatch's Extra Early	50	10	235 Swiss Chard (for Greens)	75	10
206 Dewing's Extra Early	50	10	240 Ne Plus Ultra (beautiful		
212 Early Bassano	50	10	dark foliage, suitable for		
214 Early Blood Turnip	50	10	borders)	2 00	25
215 Bastian's Blood Turnip ..	50	10	243 Dell's Flower Garden Beet		
220 Early Yellow Turnip	75	15	(dark foliage)	1 50	20
223 Dark Pear-shaped	1 00	15	247 Ornamental Chili Beet ..	1 50	20

KINDS.—Nos. 195, 200, 206, and 212 are the earliest and best, if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use No. 212; No. 214 for General and Winter use; No. 229 also, for Late and Winter crops. Nos. 240, 243, and 247, for ornament, are fine for borders or edgings.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be a light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, Etc.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
250 Warden Orange Globe Man- gel Wurzel	50	10	278 Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.....	60	10
256 Improved Mammoth Mangel Wurzel.....	50	10	283 Red Tankard Mangel Wurzel.....	60	10
260 Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	50	10	287 Yellow Intermediate Man- gel Wurzel.....	60	10
263 Long Red " " 40 10	40	10	290 White Sugar.....	40	10
269 Norbiton Giant " " 50 10	50	10	293 Vilmorin's Imp. Sugar... 1 00 15		
271 Yellow Globe " " 40 10	40	10	298 Lane's Imp. Sugar..... 50 10		
274 Red " " " 50 10	50	10			

KINDS.—No. 250 to 287 inclusive are for feeding cattle; Nos 290, 293, and 298, for making sugar from, as well as for cattle feeding.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich manure. Sow in May and June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. As soon as frost occurs dig and store in the cellar. But, in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation. Cover at first with a piece of canvas, and, as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—*Borrajā*—*Borretsch*.

299 lb. ounce, 20 cents; lb., \$1.25.

The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

CULTURE.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant to shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCCOLI—BROCOLI—*Brocoli*—*Spargelfohl*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
300 Early White.....	\$4	00 40	308 White Cape.....	\$8	00 75
302 Early Purple.....	3	00 30	310 White Sprouting.....	3	00 30
304 Early Walcheren.....	8	00 75	312 Sulphur-Colored.....	3	00 30
306 Early Pur. Cape (fine)... 4 00 40	4	00 40	314 Chappel's Cream.....	3	00 30

KINDS.—The above are the sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally. We recommend No. 306 as the most certain.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage; rich soil.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CHOUX DE BRUXELLES—

Berza de Brusels—Rofentohl.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

		⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.
316	Best French, or Roseberry	\$2 50	25
318	Improved Dwarf	2 50	25

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Brocoli, and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by frost. The numerous small heads, when boiled and dressed with butter, make a most delicious dish.

BURNET—PIMPERNELE DE JARDIN—*Pimpernella*—

Pimpernell.

324 Garden, 20 cents per ounce ; \$1.50 per pound.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. The leaves have a warm, piquant taste for salads and soups.

CABBAGE—CHOU—*Berza de repollo*—Kohl.



AMERICAN FLAT DUTCH.

		⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.			⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.
330	Little Pixie (fine flavor)	\$3 00	30	356	Early York	\$1 25	20
335	Wheeler's Cocanut	4 00	40	359	Early Salisbury Dwarf	3 00	30
347	Early Spotsboro'	2 50	25	362	Early Dutch	2 00	20
350	Early Wyman	3 00	30	365	Early Jersey Wakefield ...	3 50	35

Cabbage—Continued.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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KINDS.—Nos. 330, 356, and 365 are the earliest ; Nos. 369, 394, and 421 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 369. Nos. 409, 412, and 415 are the well-known Winter varieties. Nos. 412 and 415 are the best for main crop. , No. 448 is the best for family use.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbages should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage ; on such a soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early Spring sow in Fall, and in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety ; if it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or Winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July ; in this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with horse and cultivator. To prevent the Turnip Fly attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime over them as soon as they appear above ground. Lime or bone-dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop if sown and harrowed in lightly before the plants are set out.

CARDOON—CARDON—*Cardo*—Carbon.

465 Large Solid, 40 cents per ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups, and stews.

CARROT—CAROTTE—*Zanahoria*—Möhren.

		lb.	oz.			lb.	oz.
469	Extra Early Forcing	\$1	25	20	485	Best Long Orange	\$ 75 10
473	Early Scarlet Horn	1	00	15	489	Altringham	75 10
476	Half Long, pointed	1	00	15	491	Long Blood or Purple ...	1 50 15
479	Half Long, stump rooted ..	1	00	15	493	Long White	50 10
482	Half Long Carenton (with- out core)	1	25	20	495	Long Yellow	1 00 15

KINDS.—For the earliest and latest crops No. 469 is best ; Nos. 476, 479, 482, and 485 are the best for the main crop. No. 485 is particularly recommended for stock ; sow two pounds to the acre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 469 as early as the ground can be worked ; or for late crop, until latter part of July ; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row ; main crop six to seven inches ; the rows ten inches apart for early crop ; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—*CHOU-FLEUR*—*Coliflor*—*Blumenkohl*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
499 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt..	per pkt., 50c.	\$9 00	512 Thorburn's Nonpareil..	\$10 00	\$0 80
503 Early Dwarf Erfurt...	\$30 00	2 50	515 Thorburn's Wonderful..	24 00	2 00
504 Early Snowball, pr. pkt., 25c.....		5 00	517 Walcheren.....	6 00	50
505 Early Paris.....	12 00	1 00	522 Late London.....	5 00	40
507 Large Algiers.....	16 00	1 25	524 Lenormand's.....	12 00	1 00
509 Early London.....	5 00	40	527 Autumn Giant.....	12 00	1 00

KINDS.—Nos. 503 and 505 will be found the finest varieties for early, and Nos. 499 and 504 for forcing. No. 512 for late is particularly recommended. Nos. 515 and 524 are recommended as first class.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and pains will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drouth.



CAULIFLOWER.

CELERY—*CELERI*—*Apio*—*Escallie*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
530 New Half Dwarf White Golden Heart.....	\$7 00	\$0 75	547 Sandringham Dwarf White.....	\$5 00	50
533 Crawford's Half Dwarf White.....	4 00	40	549 Giant White Solid....	3 00	30
535 Boston Dwarf White..	3 00	30	553 Celeriac, or Turnip rooted	2 50	25
539 Dwarf Crystal White..	5 00	50	555 New Apple Celeriac....		75
544 Dwarf Crimson.....	3 00	30			

KINDS.—Nos. 533, 539, and 549 are the best sorts for family use. We recommend Nos. 533 and 530 for early (they are first-class), and No. 549 for main crop.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy soil, which is naturally early, rich, and well drained, and sow the seeds thinly in rows ten inches apart. After the seed is sown, it should be trod or rolled in. A good plan is to sow Radish or Lettuce seeds with the Celery, to enable one to see the rows more readily, and thus kill the weeds at the start. The plants are transplanted to a new spot, the tops cut off once or twice to make them stocky. Set out in July at the North, and in the Southern States a month or six weeks later. Plant in rows



CELERICAC.

three to four feet apart, according to the variety, and six inches in the rows, in trenches, about eight inches deep. All that needs to be done now, is to keep the ground clear of weeds, and in about two months after setting, it will be fit to earth up. In earthing up, take care not to allow any soil to get into the center of the plant, which will injure the stalks. Two or three times earthing up will be necessary if it be desirable to have the Celery thoroughly blanched before storing. The best way to store, is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery; the plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off all surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture. The covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter. Where only a small quantity is raised for family use, it is best to allow the plants to remain where grown. Then earth up to a height of perhaps two feet, and finally, when intense cold weather comes on, cover the whole with leaves, salt hay or straw. Care should be taken to have the trenches between the rows well stuffed with leaves. The Turnip rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows two feet apart only.

CHERVIL—CERFEUIL—*Perifollo*—Bensensauch.

559 Curled, 20 cents P oz., \$1.25 P lb.

563 Tuberous, 30 cents P oz., \$3.00 P lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

COLLARDS—CHOU-CABU—*Cabu*—Blätterkohl.

568 Georgia Grown, 15 cents P oz.; \$1 50 P lb.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July, and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—MACHE—*Macha o Valerianilla*—Stechsalat.

572 Large Seeded.....15 cents P oz.; \$1.00 P lb.

575 Small Seeded.....15 " " 1.00 "

579 Lettuce-Leaved.....20 " " 1.50 "

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.

CORN—MAIS—*Maiz*—Mais.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

583 Early Minnesota Sugar.....	P ear, 5 cents;	P quart, 20 cents;	P bushel, \$4.00
587 Early Narragansett Sugar...	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
590 Triumph Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
593 Moore's Early Concord Sugar	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
596 Excelsior Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
599 Early Dwarf Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
603 Early Darling's Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
606 Early Golden Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
608 Early Eight-Rowed Sugar...	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 3.50

Corn—Continued.

614 Crosby's Early Sugar.....	per ear, 5 cents.	per quart, 20 cents.	per bushel, \$4.00
618 Mammoth Sugar.....	“ 10 “ “	20 “ “	4.00
622 Stowell's Evergreen Sugar...	“ 5 “ “	20 “ “	4.00
625 Trimble's Sugar.....	“ 5 “ “	30 “ “	5.00
628 Black Sugar.....	“ 5 “ “	20 “ “	4.00
633 Extra Early Adams.....	“ 5 “ “	20 “ “	4.00
636 Early Tuscarora.....	“ 5 “ “	20 “ “	3.50
640 Japanese Striped Maize....	“ 5 “ “		
642 New Miniature.....	“ 5 “ “		
646 Common Pop.....	“ 3 “ “		
650 Rice Pop.....	“ 3 “ “		

KINDS.—Nos. 583, 587, 593, 599, and 603 are best for very earliest. Nos. 583, and 599 grow but three feet high. No. 608 for a second early. Nos. 618, and 622 for late and general crop. Nos. 640 is the beautiful striped-leaved variety.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

CORN—For Field Culture—*Mais pour la grande culture.*

655 Long White Flint.....	Ears, per 100, \$2 50
657 Compton's Surprise.....	“ “ 3 00
660 Early Canada.....	“ “ 2 00
665 Early Red Glazed.....	“ “ 2 00
670 Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint.....	“ “ 2 50
675 Eastern Dent.....	“ “ 3 00
680 Orange Flint.....	“ “ 2 50
685 Early Durkam.....	“ “ 2 50
690 Dutton.....	“ “ 2 00
695 Southern (for fodder).....	shelled, per bus., 1 50

KINDS.—Nos. 660, 665, and 685 are the earliest varieties, and are particularly recommended. For general crop, 665 and 670 are fine.

CRESS—CRESSON—*Berro o Mastuerzô*—*Rette.*

698 Curled, or Pepper Grass.....	per lb. per oz. \$0 40 10	706 True Water Cress.....	per oz., 40
700 Broad-Leaved.....	50 10	708 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress..	“ 75
703 Broad-Leaved Winter....	1 50 15		

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 698 and 700 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 698 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow; it is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 706 and 708 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be very fine; it also thrives well in hot beds.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—*Pepino*—*Gurken.*

710 Early Russian.....	per lb. per oz. 75 10	737 Long White Turkey.....	per lb. per oz. \$3 00 30
714 Early Short Green.....	75 10	740 Extra Long Grecian.....	4 00 40
718 Early Green Cluster.....	75 10	743 Green Prolific, pickling..	1 00 15
722 Extra Long White Spined		749 Boston Pickling.....	75 10
(new).....	1 00 15	754 Tailby's Hybrid.....	1 25 20
725 Improved White Spined..	75 10	757 Lucas's Netted.....	5 00 50
729 Long Green.....	75 10	760 Small Gherkin (Burr)....	2 50 25
733 Long Green Turkey.....	1 25 20		

KINDS.—Nos. 710, 714, 718 and 725 are the earliest ; No. 725 is the favorite kind for table use ; Nos. 718, 722, and 743 for pickling, and No. 725 also for general use ; No. 743 is best for market gardeners or pickle planters.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow a few seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sods, or in small pots, so that they can be readily transplanted about six weeks before they can be set in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the Fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

CUCUMBER—ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

CONCOMBRE (especes Anglaises) pour couches.

Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.

	⌘ pkt.		⌘ pkt.
765 Swan's Neck.....	\$0 25	785 Invincible.....	\$0 50
768 Carter's Tender and True....	50	788 Lord Kenyon's Favorite.....	25
770 Duke of Edinburgh.....	50	790 Prize Fighter.....	25
772 General Grant.....	25	795 Walker's Rambler.....	25
774 Giant of Arnstadt.....	25	797 Telegraph.....	25
776 Long Gun.....	25	799 Lynch's Star of the West.....	25
778 Blue Gown.....	50	802 Lancashire Witch.....	25
779 Marquis of Lorne.....	50	804 Cuthill's Black Spine.....	25
781 British Volunteer.....	50	806 Improved Sion House.....	25

CULTURE.—The above are for growing in hot-beds, or in houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the Winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in November, December, or January, according to the time they are wanted for market, taking care to give plenty of air and water. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground, where bees and other insects have free access to the flowers.

DANDELION—PISSENLIT.

809 French Garden, 30 cents ⌘ ounce ; \$3.00 ⌘ pound.

811 Improved Thick-leaved, ⌘ oz. 75 cents.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in early Spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart ; thin out the plants to six inches. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and the ensuing Spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: **A**

EGG PLANT—AUBERGINE—*Berengena*—Eierpfanze.

	⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.		⌘ oz.
812 Early Dwarf Purple.....	\$4 00	40	826 Scarlet Chinese (beautiful)....	\$0 50
815 Long Purple.....	3 00	30	829 Striped.....	50
818 New York Purple.....	6 00	60	833 Long White.....	40
822 Black Pekin.....	7 00	60		

KINDS.—Nos. 812 and 815 are the earliest ; No. 818 the largest and most productive, and best for main crop ; No. 826 is beautiful, and also a fine cooking variety ; No. 822 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental leaves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds, very early in Spring ; transplant when two inches high into a second bed, or into small pots ; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

ENDIVE—CHICOREE—*Escarola o Endivia*—Endivien.

	⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.		⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.
836 Green Curled Winter...	\$2 00	20	844 Wild, or Chicory.....	\$1 00	10
840 White Curled	2 00	20	846 Broad-leaved Escarolle..	2 00	20

KINDS.—Nos. 836 and 840 are the best for salad, particularly No. 836, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 844 are used for flavoring coffee.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 846 early in Spring; Nos. 836; 840, and 844, from latter part of May to end of July. Sow thin, and cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of Winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

GARLICK—Ail—*Ajo*—Knoblauch.

Sets, 40 cents per lb.

CULTURE.—Light rich soil. Plant the sets in rows six inches apart, and about two inches deep. Leave a foot between the rows, which keep hoed deeply. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the crop.

Ice Plant—FICOIDE GLACIALE.

847 Clean Seed, 75 cents ⌔ oz.; per packet, 10 cents.

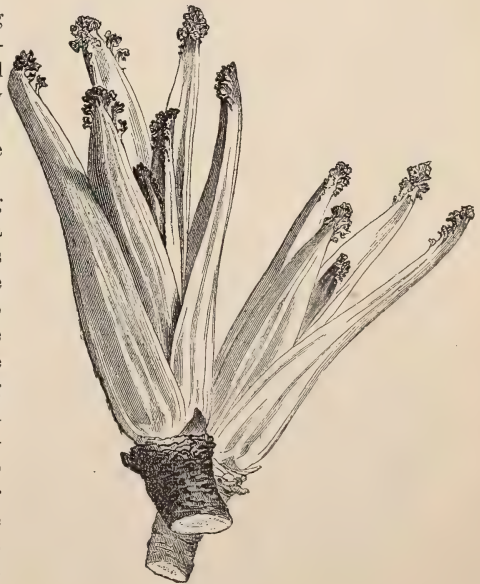
CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. A desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

KALE—CHOU VERT FRISE—*Col*—Blätterkohl.

	⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.		⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.
849 Green Curled Scotch...	\$1 00	10	856 Cottagers	\$2 50	25
851 Brown German Curled..	1 50	15	859 Garnishing (<i>variegated</i>).	3 00	30
853 Siberian German Greens	75	10	864 Sea Kale.....	3 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 849, 851, 856, and 859 are Borecole; No. 864 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of White Celery, and is cooked the same as Asparagus. No. 853 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 856 is a very tall and productive sort, highly recommended.

CULTURE.—Nos. 849, 851, 856, and 859 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 853 sow in September for early Spring Greens. No. 864 sow early in Spring in a frame, and transplant to a bed, six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out two feet apart in rows, as soon as the plants have become stocky. Before Winter, cover these with litter or leaves. The following Spring uncover and dig in manure. Keep them well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Spring they will be strong enough to cut. They are best blanched, either under pots or by earthing. The midribs are the parts used, and they are cooked like Asparagus. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as to Asparagus.



SEA KALE.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU-RAVE—*Colinabo.*

WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI.

869 Early White Vienna	7 lb. \$3 00	7 oz. 30
873 Early Purple Vienna	" 3 50	" 35
876 Large White or Green	" 2 00	" 20

KINDS.—No. 869 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two to four inches through, they are fit to eat. They are cooked the same as Turnips.

LEEK—POIREAU—*Puerro*—*Porro.*

879 Best Large Flag Winter	7 lb. \$2 50	7 oz. 25 cents.
883 Large Rouen Winter	" 3 00	" 30 "
885 Large Carenton Winter	" 3 00	" 30 "

CULTURE.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before Winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the Spring.

LETTUCE—LAITUE—*Lechuga*—*Salat.*

	7 lb.	7 oz.		7 lb.	7 oz.
888 White Forcing Head ...	\$3 00	30	927 Golden Stone Head (fine)	\$3 00	30
891 Early Curled Silesia	1 25	15	929 India Head	3 00	30
895 " " Simpson ...	2 00	20	935 N. Orleans Green Cabbage	3 00	30
898 American Gathering (fine)	2 50	25	938 Ice Drumhead	1 25	15
900 Large Perpignan	2 50	25	941 All the Year Round	3 00	30
905 Tennisball or Boston ...	2 00	20	945 Large Yellow Butter	2 00	20
907 Stone Tennisball	3 00	30	949 Brown Dutch	2 00	20
909 Hanson	2 50	25	953 White Cos (Romaine) ...	3 00	30
912 Victoria Cabbage	2 00	20	956 Green Cos "	2 00	20
915 Speckled German	3 00	30	966 Hardy Green Winter	2 00	20
919 White Cabbage	2 00	20	970 Brown Winter Cabbage ..	2 00	20
923 Wheeler's Tom Thumb ..	3 50	35	972 Red Winter Cabbage	4 00	40



SIMPSON'S LETTUCE.

KINDS.—Nos. 888, 895, 905, 923, and 927 are best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. Nos. 895 and 898 also for succession kinds. Nos. 898, 909, 919, and 945 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops, Nos. 898 and 949 for Fall, and Nos. 966, 970, and 972 for Winter. Nos. 953 and 956 are also highly recommended, but a little more trouble to raise.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 888, 895, and 905 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as early as it opens, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except Nos. 966 to 972, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.

975 *craniolaria* 7 lb. \$4; 7 oz., \$0 40 | 979 *proboscidea* 7 lb., \$4; 7 oz., \$0 40

KINDS.—Both are productive and fine for Pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted.

MELON, MUSK—MELON MUSCADE—*Melon Muscatel*—*Santalupen*.

	7 lb.	7 oz.		7 lb.	7 oz.
983 Fine White Japan.....	\$1 25	15	1010 Turk's Cap.....	\$1 25	15
986 Fine Nutmeg.....	1 00	15	1012 Round Yellow Cantelope	1 00	15
989 New Valparaiso.....	1 25	15	1013 Long ".....	1 00	15
992 Orange Christina.....	1 25	15	1014 Improved Netted ".....	1 00	15
995 Green Citron.....	1 00	15	1016 Pomegranate for Per-		
998 Jenny Lind.....	1 00	15	fume.....	4 00	40
1000 Long Green Persian... ..	1 25	15	1022 Mango Melon, for Man-		
1003 Sill's Hybrid.....	1 25	15	goes.....	2 00	20
1007 Allen's Superb.....	1 00	15			

KINDS.—Nos. 983 and 998 are the earliest varieties. No. 983 is almost entirely skinless, small, but equal in flavor to the finest in cultivation. In addition to this sort for general crop, we recommend Nos. 986, 989, 992, and 1003. For Northern localities, No. 1014.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod.

ENGLISH VARIETIES—FOR FRAMES.

Varietes Anglaises pour couches.

1028 Scarlet Flesh Prize, 7 pkt...\$0 25	1036 Scarlet Gem.....7 pkt. \$0 25
1033 New Tom Thumb (fine for	1039 Bayley's Eclipse....." 25
pickling), 7 oz. \$4; 7 pkt. 25	1045 Trentham Hybrid...." 25

MELON, WATER—MELON D'EAU—*Zandia*—Wassermelonen.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1050 Sculpt'd Seeded Japan	\$3	00	30	1077 Strawberry	\$1 00 15
1053 Early Mountain Sprout	1	00	15	1080 Apple Seeded	3 00 30
1057 Striped Gipsy	1	00	15	1084 Orange	1 00 15
1060 Black Spanish	1	00	15	1089 Peerless	1 00 15
1064 " Italian	1	00	15	1092 Phinney	1 00 15
1069 Ice Cream		75	10	1095 Improved Rattlesnake	1 50 15
1073 Goodwin's Imperial	2	50	25	1100 Citron for Preserves	1 00 10

KINDS.—Nos. 1053 and 1073 are the earliest sorts, and Nos. 1057 and 1069 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 1057, 1084, and 1095 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

French Spawn, per 3 lb. box, \$1.25.



MUSHROOM.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 40° to 60° can be kept up through Winter. The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. A bed three to four feet wide and eight inches deep, of any length desirable, are the proper proportions, or these may be varied to suit circumstances. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade.

Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90°, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw, or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100°.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—Senf.

1105 Black, 25 cents \mathfrak{P} quart.

| 1108 White London, 25 cents \mathfrak{P} quart.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early Spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For Fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes, during Winter, when frost can be partially excluded.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maranuela*—*Rapsturtium*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1110 Dwarf Yellow.....	\$3	00 30	1112 Tall Yellow	\$1	00 15
1111 Dwarf Crimson.....	3	00 30	1113 Tall Blood-colored.....	1	25 15

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kind requires fences or poles, on which to climb for support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

OKRA—*GOMBO*—*Quimbombo*—*Safran*.

1114 Improved Dwarf, lb., 75 cents; ½ ounce, 10 cents.

1116 Long Green, lb., 75 cents; ½ ounce, 10 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted. The pods, when young, are used for soups, stews; and when cold, make into a salad.

ONION—*OIGNON*—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1120 Queen, New Early White	\$3	50 35	1145 Yellow Dutch.....	\$0	75 10
1123 Giant White Tripoli...	3	50 35	1149 Yellow Danvers.....		60 10
1125 White Globe (extra fine)	2	00 20	1153 Giant Rocco.....	3	50 35
1129 White Portugal.....	1	50 15	1157 Neapolitan Marzagole.	4	00 40
1132 Early Red Flat.....		75 10	1159 Globe Madeira.....	2	50 25
1135 Neapolitan Maggiajola,	4	00 40	1162 Flat Madeira.....	2	50 25
1138 Large Red Wethersfield	60	10	1165 Welsh (for Salad)	2	50 25

ONION SETS, TOPS, Etc.

	bus.	qt.		bus.	qt.
Red Top Onions.....	\$3	00 20	Yellow Onion Sets.....	\$3	00 20
White Top Onions.....	5	00 25	White Onion Sets.....	4	00 25
Potato Onions.....	3	00 20	Shallots.....	4	00 25

KINDS.—No. 1120 is small, but the earliest, and one of the best introduced for years. Nos. 1125, 1129, 1138, and 1149 are the best for main crop; No. 1129 is also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. Nos. 1123, 1135, 1153, and 1157 are the large Italian Onions, well adapted for all of our Southern latitudes. No. 1165, for early Spring Salad.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring; thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. No. 1165 should be sown early in Fall, and will produce leaves for Salad early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are planted near the surface in drills twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows; these last are valuable for early, and where Onions from seed, Onions cannot be raised.

ORACH, or French Spinach—*ARROCHE*.

1169 Red.....	lb.,	\$1 50	oz.,	15
1173 White.....	"	1 50	"	15

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, and cultivate and use like Spinach.

PARSLEY—**PERSIL**—*Perijil*—*Peterfilie*.

1175 Extra Curled.....	per lb.,	\$1 00	per oz.,	10
1178 Moss Curled.....	"	1 00	"	10
1181 Fern Leaved (new and interesting).....	"	3 00	"	30
1183 Plain.....	"	60	"	10
1185 Hamburg or Rooted.....	"	1 00	"	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1175 and 1178 are the best for general use. No. 1185 is only grown for the roots.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in Winter, transplant and set them in a light cellar or cold frame. No. 1185 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

PARSNIP—**PANAIS**—*Chirivia*—*Paftinafe*.

1188 SUTTON'S STUDENT.....	per lb.,	\$0 75	per oz.,	10
1190 Guernsey, or Cup.....	"	75	"	10
1193 Long White.....	"	75	"	10
1196 Early Round.....	"	1 00	"	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1188 and 1190 are the best kinds. No. 1196 is early, but of small size.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

PEAS—**POIS**—*Chicaros o Guisantes*—*Eibjen*.

EXTRA EARLY.		Height.	§ bus.	§ qt.
1200 Plymouth Rock.....	2½ feet		\$7 00	\$0 35
1205 William the First.....	3 "		9 00	40
*1210 Alpha (<i>Extra Early Wrinkled, and best of all</i>).....	3 "		7 00	35
1215 Carter's "First Crop".....	2½ "		7 00	35
1220 Daniel O'Rourke (improved) finest strain.....	2½ "		6 00	30
1225 Caractacus.....	2½ "		5 50	30
1230 Kentish Invicta.....	4 "		7 00	35
1235 Philadelphia (<i>extra early</i>).....	3 "		5 50	30
1240 Dexter.....	3 "		5 50	30
EARLY.				
*1245 McLean's Advancer (fine).....	2½ "		6 00	30
1250 Laxton's Prolific Long Pod.....	4 "		6 50	30
*1260 McLean's Best of All.....	3 "		10 00	50
MAIN CROP.				
*1265 Champion of England.....	5 "		5 00	30
1270 Blue Imperial (fine).....	2½ "		4 00	25
1280 Dwarf Sugar (edible pods).....	2 "		14 00	60
1285 Tall Sugar (edible pods).....	5 "		14 00	60
*1293 New Wrinkled Sugar (edible pods, fine).....	2½ "		16 00	75
*1295 Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow.....	2½ "		8 00	35
*1300 Napoleon.....	3 "		7 00	35
*1305 Engenie.....	3 "		8 00	35

Peas—*Continued.*

LATE CROP.

	Height.	⌔ bus.	⌔ qt.
1310 White Marrowfat.....	5 feet.	\$4 00	\$0 20
1315 Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	3 "	3 00	20
1320 British Queen.....	5 "	12 00	50
1325 Tall Matchless.....	5 "	8 00	40
*1335 Veitch's Perfection.....	3 "	10 00	50
*1340 Yorkshire Hero.....	5 "	10 00	50

DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.

1345 McLean's Blue Peter (<i>extra early</i>).....	8 inches.	8 00	40
*1347 Premium Gem (<i>extra early</i>).....	1 foot	6 50	35
*1350 McLean's Little Gem (<i>extra early</i>).....	1 "	6 00	30
1355 Tom Thumb (<i>extra early</i>).....	9 inches.	6 50	35
1360 Bishop's Dwarf (<i>early</i>).....	1 foot.	4 50	30
1365 Bishop's Long Pod (<i>early</i>).....	1½"	4 50	30

*Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all the Peas.*

KINDS.—We recommend for the first crop, Nos. 1200, 1210, 1215, 1240, 1347, and 1350 ; for second crop, Nos. 1245 and 1250 ; for general crop, Nos. 1265, 1295, 1300, and 1305 ; for late crops, Nos. 1320 and 1330 ; for small gardens, Nos. 1345, 1347, 1350, and 1355. Nos. 1350, and 1347, are the finest in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, up to the first of July, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In Summer, sow eight or ten inches deep. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in.

PEPPER—PIMENT—*Pimiento*—*Pfeffer*.

	⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.		⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.
1373 Large Squash.....	\$3 00	30	1390 Red African.....	\$6 00	60
1376 Long Cayenne (Red) ..	3 00	30	1392 Red Cherry.....	4 00	40
1379 Long Cayenne (Yellow).	3 50	35	1395 Red Chili.....	5 00	50
1381 Large Bell.....	3 00	30	1397 Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	4 00	40
1383 New Oxheart.....	5 00	50	1399 Sweet Mountain (for Man-		
1385 New Cranberry.....	6 00	60	goes).....	3 50	35

KINDS.—Nos. 1390 and 1395 are the very small sorts used for Pepper Sauce ; the others are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot bed in March, and when the soil has become warm set out in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows ; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds.

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—*Patata*—*Kartoffel*.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

	Bushel.	Barrel.
1400 Beauty of Hebron, <i>the best early yet introduced, pure white skin and flesh</i>	\$4 00	\$8 00
1403 Sovereign, <i>white flesh and white skin</i>	2 50	6 00
1405 Lady Finger, <i>for forcing</i>	3 50	7 00
1407 Early Snowflake, <i>pure white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1410 Early Vermont, <i>habit of Early Rose, but earlier</i>	2 00	4 50
1412 Early Favorite, <i>early and productive, white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50

Potato—*Continued.*

	Bushel.	Barrel.
1415 Early Ohio, <i>white flesh, with bluish skin</i>	\$2 50	\$5 50
1418 Early Rose, <i>blush skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1420 Early Goodrich, <i>white skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1423 Brownell's Beauty, <i>reddish skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1426 Brownell's Superior.....	2 50	5 00
1429 Compton's Surprise, <i>reddish-purple skin and white flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
1433 Trophy, <i>reddish skin, fine grain and white flesh</i>	5 00	13 00
1436 Climax, <i>white skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1438 Prolific, or Breeze's No. 2, <i>white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1440 Eureka, <i>white skin and flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
1442 Excelsior, <i>white skin and white flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
1446 Burbank's Seedling, <i>white flesh and fine grain</i>	3 00	6 00
1450 Dunmore, <i>white skin and white flesh</i>	3 00	6 00
1455 Thorburn's Late Rose, <i>of all Winter sorts the best</i>	2 00	4 50
1458 Thorburn's White Rose, <i>new and first class</i>	2 00	4 50
1461 Ruby, <i>white flesh and red skin</i>	2 50	5 00
1463 Manhattan, <i>dark purple skin and white flesh</i>	3 50	7 00
1466 Centennial.....	3 00	7 00
1470 Improved Peachblow.....	3 00	6 00
1472 The Washington, <i>fine grained flesh</i>	4 00	8 00

KINDS.—Nos. 1400, 1407, and 1412 are the earliest sorts ; Nos. 1423, 1438, 1442, and 1472 are recommended for general crop ; Nos. 1455, 1458, and 1470 for late crop : Nos. 1415, 1433, 1446, 1450, and 1463 are new sorts highly recommended.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows ; this will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the potatoes before planting. Cut the potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and



BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green mixed with about eighty parts of plaster, or what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

PUMPKIN—POTIRON—*Calabaza*—*Große Kürbis*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1475 Large Cheese.....	\$0	50 10	1480 Improved Mammoth....	7	00 50
1478 Cushaw	1	00 10	1483 Connecticut Field	qt.	25

KINDS.—No. 1475 is the best for family use; No. 1480 is very large, some specimens weighing over two hundred pounds; No. 1483 is for stock.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of Spring, among the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos* and *Rabanitos*—*Radies* und *Kettig*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1485 French Breakfast	\$0	75 15	1518 White Hospital Summer,	\$1	50 20
1488 Wood's Early Frame....	75	10	1520 Yellow Summer Turnip	1	00 15
1492 Early Scarlet Turnip....	75	10	1523 Purple " "	1	00 15
1494 " " " <i>with</i>			1525 Gray " "	1	00 15
<i>white tail, fine</i>	1	00 15	1528 Giant Stuttgart Summer,	1	50 15
1495 " White Turnip....	1	00 15	1530 Black Spanish (Round) .	75	15
1497 " Yellow "	1	00 15	1533 Black Spanish (Long) ..	75	15
1499 Scarlet Olive-shaped ...	75	15	1535 White Spanish	75	15
1502 White "	1	00 15	1537 Scarlet Chinese Winter.	75	15
1505 Long Scarlet.....	60	10	1539 California (Large White		
1507 Long Salmon.....	75	10	Winter)	2	00 20
1509 Long Purple.....	1	00 15	1540 Raphanus Caudatus, or		
1512 Long White Naples	1	00 15	Edible Pod Radish...		40
1515 White Summer Turnip..	75	15			

KINDS.—Nos. 1485, 1488, 1492, and 1494, are best for early sowing; Nos. 1492, 1499, and 1505 are best for succession; Nos. 1512, 1515, 1520, 1525, and 1528 for Summer sowing; Nos. 1533, 1535, and 1537 for Winter use; No. 1537 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the Spring, in light rich soil, in rows one foot apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early Fall for late crops and Winter use.

RHUBARB—RHUBARBE—*Ruibarbo*—*Rhabarber*.

1544 Linnæus, 20 cts. p oz. , 1.25 p lb. | Roots, 15 cts. each; 1.50 p doz.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart; keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and six inches in the rows. The following Spring transplant again to three feet apart each way, and the next Spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them three feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down; if roots are used, a crop may be secured after one season; this is much better than planting seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the Fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, which is to be spaded under in the Spring.

ROQUETTE.1546 25 cents P ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not so pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for Salad. The flowers appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of the orange blossom.



SALSIFY.

**SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—Ostion
Vegetal—Saferwurzel.**1548 *Long White*, P oz., 30 cents; P lb., \$2.00

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till Spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet and agreeable flavor. It should be grown in every garden.

SAVOY—CHOU FRISE DE MILAN.1552 Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy
and Brussels Sprouts P oz. 40 cents.1554 Feather Stem, *a delicious vegetable* “ 40 “1556 New Tom Thumb Savoy, *very fine* “ 40 “

CULTURE.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLYMUS.1560 30 cents P oz., \$3.00 P lb.

A new vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, and boiled like Salsify.

SKIRRET—CHERVIS—Zuckerwurzel.1562 30 cents P ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep and a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth. A plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

SORREL—OSEILLE—Acedera—Sauerampfer.1564 *Garden*, 15 cents P ounce; \$1.00 P lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

SPINACH—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—Spinat.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1566 Large Round Viroflay...	\$0	40	10	1574 Prickly.....	\$0 40 10
1568 Round Flander	40	10		1576 Lettuce-Leaved	40 10
1570 Round-Leaved.....	40	10		1578 New Zealand (Summer). 1	25 15
1572 " " Savoy....	40	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 1566, 1568, and 1570 are the best for early Spring sowing; Nos. 1570 and 1572 also for Fall and Winter in this latitude; No. 1574 is the most hardy; No. 1578 is excellent for Summer use.

CULTURE.—Sow in early Spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the New Zealand in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill; this is fit for cutting from all Summer. For Fall use sow in August, and for Winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over Winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold.

SPROUTS—CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

1582 Spring, or Rape, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart, 25 cents.

1584 Winter, or Siberian Kale, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents.

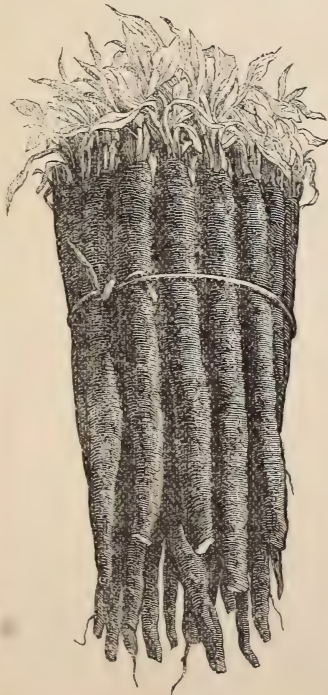
CULTURE.—Sow No. 1582 very early in Spring, and No. 1584 in September.

SQUASH—COURGE—*Calabaza*—Küchenfürbis.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1590 Early Golden Bush	\$0	75	10	1602 Boston Marrow	\$1 00 10
1592 Early Green Striped Bush	75	10		1606 Hubbard.....	1 00 10
1594 Early White Scallop Bush	75	10		1608 Winter Crook-Neck.....	1 00 15
1596 Summer Crook-Neck ...	75	10		1610 Turban	1 00 10
1598 Yokohama	2	50	25	1612 Nantucket	1 50 10
1600 Marblehead	1	00	10	1614 Butman	1 00 10
				1616 Mammoth Chili.....	7 00 50
				1618 English Veget'ble Marrow	2 00 20

KINDS.—Nos. 1590, 1592, 1594, and 1596 are the best sorts for early Summer use; Nos. 1598, 1602, and 1606 are the best for late Winter use; No. 1600 is particularly recommended; No. 1598 will keep all Winter.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills, in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the Bush three or four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.



SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERA—SCORZONERE—*Escorconera*—

Scorzonwurzel.

1622 25 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify.

TOMATO—TOMATE—*Tomates*—*Reibesapfel*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1624 <i>Acme, (the finest red)</i> ...	\$5	00	50	1664 Hundred Days.....	\$3 00 30
1626 Little Gem.....	3	00	30	1668 Lyman's Mam'th Cluster.	4 00 40
1629 Paragon.....	3	00	30	1674 Yellow Plum.....	3 00 30
1631 Trophy, selected.....	5	00	50	1677 Large Yellow.....	2 50 25
1632 Canada Victor.....	2	50	25	1678 Improved Large Yellow	
1633 Early Red Smooth.....	2	50	25	solid.....	5 00 50
1635 Essex Red Smooth.....	2	50	25	1680 Golden Trophy.....	3 00 30
1637 General Grant.....	2	50	25	1683 Green Gage.....	3 00 30
1640 Valencia Cluster.....	3	00	30	1687 Red Cherry.....	3 00 30
1643 Conqueror.....	3	00	30	1690 Yellow Cherry.....	3 00 30
1646 Fejee Island.....	3	00	30	1693 Pear Shaped.....	3 00 30
1649 Cook's Favorite.....	2	50	25	1695 White Apple.....	3 00 30
1651 Tilden.....	2	50	25	1697 Red Currant, (very small),	5 00 50
1654 Hathaway's Excelsior....	2	50	25	1699 Tomato de Laye.....	7 00 75
1659 Broad-Leaved Dwarf....	3	00	30	1700 Strawberry.....	3 00 30
1661 Blount's Champ. Cluster.	4	00	40		

KINDS.—Nos. 1626, 1633, and 1643, are the earliest. Nos. 1631, 1637, 1640, 1654, 1661, and 1668, best for main crop; Nos. 1687, 1690, 1693, 1697, and 1700 for Pickles and Preserves; Nos. 1631 and 1646 are very solid. No. 1700 is the Winter Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for Preserves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early Spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a window, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay, or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes.

TURNIP—NAVET—*Nabo*—*Rüben*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1704 Black Stone.....	\$0	75	10	1741 Jersey Navet (true).....	\$0 75 10
1706 Grey Stone.....	75	10	10	1743 Long White Tankard....	75 10
1710 Early Dutch.....	50	10	10	1745 Yellow Malta.....	75 10
1713 German Teltow.....	1	00	10	1748 Yellow Stone.....	75 10
1715 Cow Horn.....	75	10	10	1750 Yellow Aberdeen.....	50 10
1717 Red-Top, Strap-Leaf....	50	10	10	1753 Robson's Golden Ball...	75 10
1719 Red Top, Globe-Shaped	75	10	10	1755 Orange Jelly.....	75 10
1721 White Norfolk.....	50	10	10	1758 Yellow Finland.....	1 00 10
1723 White Strap-Leaf Flat...	50	10	10	1760 Yellow Globe.....	75 10
1725 White Flat or Globe....	50	10	10	1762 Yellow French.....	75 10
1728 White French.....	75	10	10	1764 Seven Top (for Greens)..	50 10
1730 Amber Globe.....	50	10	10	1766 Improved Ruta Baga....	75 10
1733 Pomeranian White Globe	50	10	10	1769 White Ruta Baga.....	50 10
1737 Green Globe.....	75	10	10	1771 Laing's Ruta Baga.....	75 10
1739 Green Barrel.....	75	10	10	1774 Skirling's Ruta Baga....	50 10

KINDS.—Nos. 1710, 1717, and 1723 are the best for Spring sowing. Nos. 1715, 1717, 1723, 1728, 1748, and 1753 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 1730, 1764, 1769, and 1774 should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill; one pound to the acre.

WHITLOOF—WHITLOEF.

1784 Brussels Rooted Chicory.....per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2 00

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills a foot apart, and transplant in Fall to a trench one foot wide and deep; set the plants about an inch apart after having cut the leaves off to within two inches of the root. The trench is then covered with soil to the depth of six or eight inches, and afterwards with manure. In Spring the leaves will be tender, and are eaten as Salad, or boiled. A cold frame may be used if preferred.

TOBACCO SEED—*Tabac*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	\$3 50	35	Maryland	\$4 00	40
Florida.....	4 00	40	Ohio.....	4 00	40
Hungarian	4 00	40	Ruffled Leaf Virginia.....	4 00	40
Imported Havana.....	6 00	60	Turkish	4 00	40
James River Virginia.....	4 00	40	White Stem.....	4 00	40
Kentucky	4 00	40	Missouri.....	4 00	40

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Differentes espèces de Légumes pour Conserves.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Beans, Refugee.....	per bus.	\$4 50	per qt.	\$0 25
Beet, Blood Turnip.....	per lb.	50	per oz.	10
Sprouts, Brussels, <i>Best French</i>	"	2 50	"	25
Cabbage, Red Dutch.....	"	2 50	"	25
Cauliflower, Early Paris.....	"	12 00	"	1 00
Cucumber, White Spined (Improved).....	"	75	"	10
Gherkin	"	2 50	"	25
Martynia.....	"	4 00	"	40
Melon, Mango.....	"	2 00	"	20
" Scarlet Gem.....	"		per pkt.	25
Nasturtium, Tall.....	"	1 00	per oz.	15
Onion, White Portugal.....	"	1 50	"	15
Pepper, Chili.....	"	5 00	"	50
" Sweet Mountain.....	"	3 50	"	35
Tomato, Green Gage.....	"	3 00	"	30
" Red Cherry.....	"	3 00	"	30
" Strawberry.....	"	3 00	"	30
" Yellow Cherry.....	"	3 00	"	30

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Differentes espèces de Légumes pour Salade.

Borage.....	per lb.	\$1 25	per oz.	20	Endive	per lb.	\$2 00	per oz.	20
Burnet.....	"	1 50	"	20	Lettuce.....	"	2 00	"	20
Celery	"	3 00	"	30	Mustard.....	"		per qt.	25
Corn Salad.....	"	1 00	"	15	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	"	4 00	per oz.	40
Cress	"	40	"	10	Roquette.....	"	2 50	"	25
Dandelion	"	3 00	"	30	Sorrel.....	"	1 00	"	15

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'Herbes potagères et médicinales.

		ꝯ oz.	ꝯ lb.
<i>Angelica, Garden</i>	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	\$0 25	\$2 00
<i>Anise</i>	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	10	75
<i>Arnica</i>	<i>Arnica montana</i>	2 50	....
<i>Balm</i>	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	40	....
<i>Basil, Dwarf or Bush</i>	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	30	3 00
<i>Basil, Sweet</i>	" <i>basilicum</i>	30	3 00
<i>Belladonna</i>	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	75	....
<i>Bene</i>	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	20	2 00
<i>Borage</i>	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	20	1 25
<i>Carraway</i>	<i>Carum Carui</i>	10	75
<i>Catnip</i>	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i>	50	5 00
<i>Coriander</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	20	1 25
<i>Dandelion</i>	<i>Taraxacum Dens-leonis</i>	30	3 00
<i>Dill</i>	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	15	75
<i>Elecampane</i>	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	60	....
<i>Fennell, Sweet</i>	<i>Fœniculum vulgare</i>	15	1 00
<i>Fenugreek</i>	<i>Trigonella Fœnum Græcum</i>	10	75
<i>Foxglove, Purple</i>	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	50	....
<i>Hellebore, White</i>	<i>Veratrum album</i>	3 00	....
<i>Hemlock</i>	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	40	4 00
<i>Henbane</i>	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	25	2 50
<i>Horehound</i>	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	30	3 00
<i>Hyssop</i>	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	25	2 50
<i>Lavender</i>	<i>Lavandula vera</i>	25	2 50
<i>Liquorice</i>	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	1 50	....
<i>Madder, Dyer's</i>	<i>Rubia tinctoria</i>	10	1 00
<i>Marigold, Pot</i>	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	30	3 00
<i>Marjorum, Pot</i>	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	40	4 00
" <i>Sweet</i>	" <i>Marjorana</i>	25	2 50
<i>Pennyroyal</i>	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	80	....
<i>Rosemary</i>	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	40	4 00
<i>Rue</i>	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	20	2 00
<i>Saffron</i>	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	15	1 50
<i>Sage, Common</i>	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	20	2 00
" <i>Red</i>	" <i>Horminum</i>	40	....
<i>Savory, Summer</i>	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	20	2 00
" <i>Winter</i>	" <i>montana</i>	40	4 00
<i>Tansy</i>	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	50	....
<i>Thyme, Broad-Leaved English</i>.....	.....	50	5 00
" <i>French</i>	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	50	5 00
<i>Wormwood</i>	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	30	3 00

FRUIT SEEDS.—Graines d'Arbres Fruitières.

<i>Apple Seed</i> ... ꝯ bus., \$6.00... ꝯ qt.	\$0 40	<i>Peach Pits</i> ... ꝯ bush. \$1.25... ꝯ qt.	10
<i>Apricot Pits</i> ꝯ lb.	75	<i>Pear Seed</i> ꝯ lb., \$2.50... ꝯ oz.	25
<i>Cherry Pits, Black Mazzard</i> ... ꝯ qt.	25	<i>Plum Pits</i> ꝯ qt.	50
" <i>Mahaleb</i> ꝯ lb.	60	<i>Quince Seed</i> : ꝯ lb., \$2.00... ꝯ oz.	25
<i>Currant, Red Cherry</i> ꝯ oz.	50	<i>Raspberry Seed</i> "	1 00
" <i>Red Dutch</i> "	40	<i>Strawberry, Mixed</i> "	1 00
" <i>Versailles</i> "	50	" <i>Red Alpine</i> "	1 00
" <i>White Cherry</i> "	50	" <i>Red Bush Alpine</i> .. "	2 50
" <i>White Dutch</i> "	40	" <i>in 12 distinct sorts</i>	1 50
<i>Gooseberry Seed</i> "	1 50		

FOR HEDGES.—Graines d'Arbustes pour les Haies.

<i>Arbor Vite, American</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	ꝯ lb.	\$4 00
<i>Barberry, (clean seed)</i>	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	"	2 00
<i>Buckthorn</i>	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	"	1 50
<i>Hawthorn</i>	<i>Cratægus Oxyantha</i>	"	1 25
<i>Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia</i>	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>	"	60
<i>Locust, Yellow</i>	<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	"	60
<i>Osage Orange</i>	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> , ꝯ bus. \$9.	"	75
<i>Privet, Japan</i>	<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	"	3 00
<i>Sheep Berry</i>	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	"	2 00

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

- Agrostis canina**, *Rhode Island Bent Grass*—a valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three bushels to the acre ; for pastures, one to one and a half bushels. See "Formation of Lawns." (12 lbs. to bus.)..... ^{p} qt. 25 cents, ^{p} bus. \$3 00
- Agrostis stolonifera**, (*Fiorin*.) or *Creeping Bent Grass*—is valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, small door yards or grass plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) ^{p} qt. 25 cents. ^{p} bus. \$1.00
- Agrostis vulgaris**, or *Red Top Grass*—a valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures, or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)..... ^{p} bus. \$1 50.
- Aira cæspitosa**, or *Hassock Grass*—a coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre..... ^{p} lb. 30 cents.
- Aira flexuosa**, or *Wood Hair Grass*—delights on high and rocky hills ; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. 30 lbs to the acre..... ^{p} lb. 30 cents.
- Alopecurus pratensis**, or *Meadow Foxtail*—one of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high Summer heats without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre.
per lb. 50 cents.
- Ammophila arenaria**, or *Reed Grass*—valuable on the sandy sea-shore, canal banks, &c.—it serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments. Is of no other agricultural value..... ^{p} lb. 70 cents.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum**, or *Sweet Vernal Grass*—for a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn. For meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value. 35 lbs. to the acre. ^{p} lb. 50 cents.
- Avena elatior**, or *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*—is most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth ; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late..... 6 bushels to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.) ^{p} bus. \$3.50
- Avena flavescens**, or *Yellow Oat Grass*—will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other varieties, such as Crested Dogtail, Sweet Vernal, &c. It becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. 4 bushels to the acre..... (8 lbs. to bus) ^{p} bus. 5.00
- Bremus pratensis**, *Meadow Brome Grass*, suitable in mixtures for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre..... ^{p} lb. 50 cents.
- Eromus Schraderi**, or *Rescue Grass*—thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year ; every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 40 lbs. to the acre..... ^{p} lb. 50 cents.
- Cynosurus cristatus**, or *Crested Dogtail*—a valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre. ^{p} lb. 50 cents.
- Dactylis glomerata**, or *Orchard Grass*—is less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant ; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bushels to the acre....(14 lbs. to bus.) ^{p} bus. 2.00

- Elymus arenarius**, or *Lyme Grass*—a coarse, creeping grass, of no value for food, but of great economical importance, as it assists in holding together the loose sands on the sea-shore. It is also valuable in preserving embankments. Forty lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 75 cents.
- Festuca duriuscula**, or *Hard Fescue*—not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. Thirty lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 30 cents.
- Festuca elatior**, or *Tall Fescue*—succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, in shady ravines and on moist rocky sea-coasts, it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. Forty lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 50 cents.
- Festuca heterophylla**, or *Various-leaved Fescue*—a very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. Forty lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 50 cents.
- Festuca loliacea**, or *Spiked Fescue*—possesses all the valuable properties of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger. Thrives best in low meadows and pastures; it springs very early in the season. Forty lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 55 cents.
- Festuca ovina**, or *Sheep's Fescue*—grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. Thirty lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 30 cents.
- Festuca pratensis**, or *Meadow Fescue*—a highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. Forty lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 40 cents.
- Festuca rubra**, or *Red Fescue*—the essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. \$2 00.
- Festuca tenuifolia**, or *Slender Fescue*—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. Thirty lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 30 cents.
- Holcus lanatus**, or *Meadow Soft Grass*—inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. Three bushels to the acre (7 lbs. to bus.) 7 bus. \$2 00
- Lolium Italicum**, or *Italian Rye Grass*—is one of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all the climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. Three bushels to the acre (18 lbs. to bus.) 7 bus. \$3 50
- Lolium perenne**, or *English Rye Grass*—is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. Three bushels to the acre (24 lbs. to bus.) 7 bus. \$3 00
- Onobrychis sativa**, or *Sainfoin*—a perennial leguminous plant, used extensively in France as a Forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. Six bushels to the acre. 7 bus. \$4 00 ; 7 lb. 30 cents.
- Panicum Germanicum**, or *Hungarian Grass*—is one of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands the drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop. Two and one-half bushels to the acre (48 lbs. to bus.) 7 bus. \$1 50
- Phalaris arundinacea**, or *Reed Canary Grass*—grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, &c. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 75 cents.

Phleum pratense, or Timothy—a grass so well known needs no description, except, that for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. One-half bushel to the acre.
Price variable.

Poa aquatica, or Water Meadow Grass—this is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 90 cts.

Poa nemoralis, or Wood Meadow Grass—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding. Thirty lbs. to the acre.... P lb. 45 cents.

Poa pratensis, or Blue Grass (Extra Clean)—also known as *Green Grass, June Grass, &c.*, thrives on a variety of soils (but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations). It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for our Southern States, as it will stand the hottest Summers. One and one-half bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the Lawn; for which purpose, from three to four bushels to the acre should be sown (14 lbs. to bus.)
 P bus. \$2.00

Poa trivialis, or Rough Stalked Meadow Grass—The superior product of this Grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those Grasses, which affect moist, rich soils, and sheltered situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 45 cents.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass—for lawns of any extent; we recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.)..... P bus. \$3 50

French Mixed Lawn Grass, for Croquet grounds, grass plats, &c.; this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bush.)
 P quart, 25 cents; P bus. \$4 50

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Lawn Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early Spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better than on the ground level, for the aspect, and other causes, render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give.

CLOVERS.

- Alfalfa* (Chilian Clover).—This is the same as Lucerne, but as our stock is from California seed, it is sometimes preferred to the imported. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. Fifteen lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 35 cents.
- Alsike Clover*, *Trifolium hybridum*. Ten lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 35 cents.
- Bokhara Clover*, *Melilotus alba*.—A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to four feet high the first season, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the Summer and Fall; lasts two years. Ten lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 60 cents.
- Crimson Clover*, *Trifolium incarnatum*.—Sown at the last of Summer or early Autumn, it furnishes a very early fodder; excellent for soiling. Twenty lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 35 cents.
- Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover*, *Trifolium pratense* variety. Price variable.
- Lucerne, or French Clover*.—Very early, productive, and lasting a number of years. Succeeds in any good, deep, healthy soil; but excess of dampness is injurious. It succeeds even fairly in dry, light soils. Fifteen lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 45 cents.
- Medium Red Clover*, *Trifolium pratense*. Price variable.
- White Clover*, *Trifolium repens*. 7 lb. 40 cents.
- Yellow Trefoil*, *Medicago lupulina*.—May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment and soil as Clover. It sprouts very early in Spring, is of excellent quality, and considered a fine pasture for Sheep. Fifteen lbs. to the acre. 7 lb. 40 cents.

BIRD SEEDS, &c.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Prices variable—By the Quart or Bushel.

- Canary*, *Phalaris Canariensis*. 7 qt. 20 cents.
- Hemp*, *Cannabis sativa*. " 20 "
- Lettuce Seed*. per oz., 10 cents, 7 lb. 50 "
- Maw* (Blue Poppy), *Papaver Rhœas*. " 25 "
- Millet* (American), *Panicum milliaceum*. 7 qt. 15 "
- " (White French). " 40 "
- " (Red French). " 40 "
- " (Yellow German). " 20 "
- Rape* (English), *Brassica Napus*. " 25 "
- " (German), " " " " 25 "
- Rough Rice*, *Oryza sativa*. " 25 "

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, 7 bottle, 40 cents.

Gravel for Cages, 7 quart, 6 cents.

Esculent Roots and Plants.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

- Asparagus Roots*, Conover's Colossal. 7 100, \$1 00; 7 1,000, \$7 00
- Chive Plants*. 7 bunch, 25
- Dioscorea Batatas*, or Chinese Yam. each, 15 cents; 7 dozen, 1 50
- Horse-radish Roots*. 7 100, \$1 00; " 25
- Jerusalem Artichoke*. 7 bushel, 3 00; 7 qt. 25
- Rhubarb Roots*. each, 15 cents; 7 dozen, 1 50
- Sea Kale Roots* (strong). " 1 00
- Tarragon Plants*. " 3 00
- Prickly Comfrey Sets*. 7 lb. 75

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CELERY, TOMATO, EGG PLANT,
SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Etc., Etc., at the proper season.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Automatic Valve Sprinklers.....	each, \$1 00
Archangel Mats.....	each, 75 cents; $\text{\text{P}}$ doz. 8 00
Petersburg ".....	60 " " 6 00
Cuba Bast (for tying).....	$\text{\text{P}}$ lb. 75
Deodorized Floralis.....	in 2 lb. tins. 75
Garden Pencils.....	each, 10
Garden Sticks, assorted sizes.....	per running foot, 02
Gishurst Compound.....	$\text{\text{P}}$ box, 75
Goulding's Horticultural Manure, in boxes.....	each, 50
Grafting Wax.....	$\text{\text{P}}$ lb. 40
" Liquid, Swiss Alpine.....	$\text{\text{P}}$ jar, 1 00
Hanging Baskets (Rustic).....	\$1 50 to 2 50
Horticultural Vaporizer.....	each, 1 75
Insect Powder Distributors.....	" 1 75
Pampas Grass, in bunches.....	$\text{\text{P}}$ doz. \$2 00 " 25
Paxton's Garden Manure, in boxes.....	" 25
Phytosmegma—compound for destroying "Scale," Mealy Bug, etc. (in boxes).....	" 50
Propagating Glasses.....	each, 75c. to 1 00
Robinson's Concentrated Garden Manure, in tin cans.....	each, 50
Roffea (for tying).....	$\text{\text{P}}$ lb. 75
Round Scotch Scythe Stones.....	each, 25
Showers for applying liquids.....	" 75
Sidney Seed Sowers.....	" 1 50
Whale Oil Soap, in boxes.....	$\text{\text{P}}$ box, from 35 cents to 2 00
Hyacinth Glasses—various styles.	

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

<i>Asperula odorata</i> (Waldmeister).....	$\text{\text{P}}$ pkt. 10 cents.
<i>Broom Corn</i> (Improved Evergreen). Pretty good for fodder, but more generally used in the manufacture of Brooms. Succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp. Very sensitive to cold.....	
<i>Broom Corn</i> , dwarf.....	$\text{\text{P}}$ bush. \$5 00 $\text{\text{P}}$ qt. 25 cents.
<i>Broom Corn</i> , common Western.....	" 5 00 " 25 "
<i>Caper Tree</i>	" 3 00 " 20 "
<i>Catterpillars</i>	$\text{\text{P}}$ paper, 25
<i>Chicory Seed</i> —a perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in Autumn or Spring, either alone or with any kind of clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted, and ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee.....	" 10
<i>Cotton</i> , Sea Island.....	$\text{\text{P}}$ oz. 10 cents. $\text{\text{P}}$ lb., 75 cents.
" Tennessee Upland.....	$\text{\text{P}}$ lb., 25 cents.
<i>Fenugreek</i> —An annual plant and very fragrant, of but little use, though, as fodder. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green....	$\text{\text{P}}$ lb., 75 cents.
<i>Flax Seed</i>	$\text{\text{P}}$ qt., 25 cents.
<i>Hop Seed</i>	$\text{\text{P}}$ oz., \$1 50
<i>Indigo Seed</i> , <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	$\text{\text{P}}$ lb., \$3 00, $\text{\text{P}}$ oz., 30 cents.

Miscellaneous Seeds—Continued.

- Jute Seed*—An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making the coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed. A coarse kind of wearing apparel is also made of it. It is cultivated quite extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan p oz. , 30 cents; p lb. , \$3.00
- Lupins, Blue*—Used for about the same purposes as the yellow variety; but, as yet, not so popular p bushel , \$8.00; p qt. , 50 cents.
- Lupins, White*—When young, the plant is good for Sheep. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and ploughed under when in flower. The seed when burned is an excellent manure for orange and olive trees. p bushel , \$9.00 p qt. , 50 cents.
- Lupins, Yellow*—Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by ploughing in this Lupin as a manure p bushel , 8.00; p qt. , 50 cents.
- Madder* (*Rubia tinctoria*)—A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder p lb. , \$1.00
- Osage Orange* p qt. , 50 cents; p bus. , \$8.00
- Poppy, Opium*—Its seed furnishes about 35 % of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting, and illuminating. May be sown in Spring, either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. It is also cultivated for Opium; p oz. , 25 cents; p lb. \$2.00
- Ramie* (*Urtica nivea*)—A perennial plant producing a very fine thread called "Tschou-ma." The Chinese make a fine soft cloth of it, called A-poo or Summer-cloth. It requires a deep, rich soil, and succeeds best in the south p oz. , \$2.50
- Scurvy Grass*—used as Pepper Grass p oz. , 40 cents.
- Seradella*—A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep p lb. , 50 cents.
- Spurry* (*Spergula arvensis*)—Small annual plant, succeeding best in fresh sandy soil. It can hardly be used except in a green state. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. A cloudy and damp climate suits it best. Should be sown from March to May p lb. , 25 cents.
- Sugar-Cane, Chinese* (*Holcus saccharatus*)—remarkable for its sugary qualities. It furnishes an abundant green fodder of excellent quality, and really merits more general cultivation. It always produces one, and sometimes two or three abundant cuttings in one summer. Sow at the same time as corn, and for fodder as late as July. p qt. , 25 cents; p bushel , \$4.00
- Sugar Cane, New Amber*—much earlier in maturing than the preceding, consequently very valuable for all of our Northern States p qt. , 30 cents; p bushel , \$6.00
- Sun Flower* " 30 " " 7.00
- Tarragon Seed* p pkt. , 25 cents.
- Teasels, Fuller's*—The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. They require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the South they may be sown in Fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms p lb. , 30 cents.
- Vetches, Spring*—Sown broadcast like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Also ground up into Flour, after which it is mixed with Wheat Flour for making bread. p bushel , \$3.50; p qt. , 20 cents.

BOOKS.

<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i>	(Breck)	\$1 75
<i>Bulbs.—A Treatise on Hardy and Tender Bulbs. New Edition</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 50
<i>Downing's Cottage Residences</i>		6 00
<i>Downing's Selected Fruits</i>	(Charles Downing)	5 00
<i>Field's Pear Culture</i>		1 25
<i>Flower Garden Directory</i>	(R. Buist)	1 50
<i>Forest Tree Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Forest Trees for Shelter</i>	(Arthur Bryant)	1 50
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>		1 00
<i>Garden Flower —How to cultivate them. New Edition</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 50
<i>Gardening for Pleasure</i>		1 50
<i>Gardening for Profit</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Gardening for the South</i>	(Wm. N. White)	2 00
<i>Grasses and forage Plants</i>	(C. L. Flint)	2 50
<i>Hand-Book of Grasses</i>	(Jno. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Hand-Book of Hardy Trees & Shrubs—Eng. ed., based on the French work of Decaisne & Naudin</i>		7 50
<i>How to Grow Mushrooms</i>	(Wm. Early)	40
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i>	(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
<i>Popular Flowers, and how to cultivate them</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 00
<i>Practical Floriculture</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Saunders's Domestic Poultry</i>		75
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>	(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 00
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i>		1 50
<i>Window Gardening</i>	(Henry T. Williams)	1 50

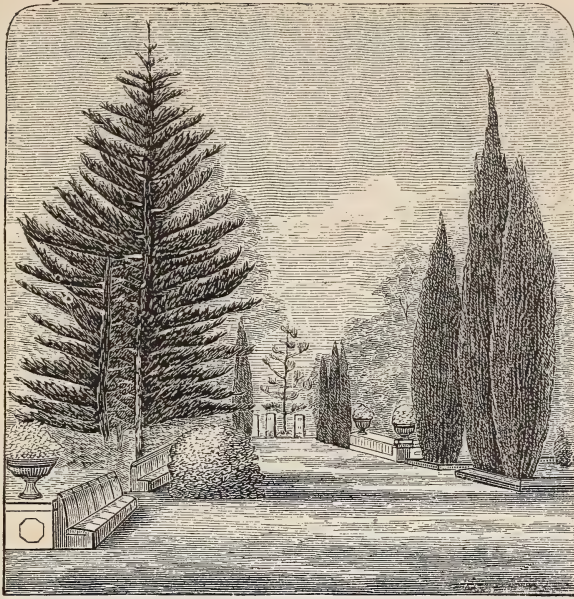
HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.—Long and short handled.....		\$1 50
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.—Long and short handled.....		1 50
ASPARAGUS KNIVES.....	\$1 00 @	2 00
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS.....		2 75
BEST SPADING FORKS.....		1 50
BRUSH HOOKS and BRUSH SCYTHES.....	each	2 00
CAST STEEL GARDEN RAKES, WITH HANDLES.....	1 00 @	2 00
CAST STEEL PRUNING CHISEL.....	1 50 @	2 00
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' SETS GARDEN TOOLS.....	2 50 @	4 00
CORN HOES.....	50 @	75
CORN KNIVES.....		50
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES.—(Cast-steel) from 2 to 10 inches.....	40 @	2 00
“ “ (German steel) from 3 to 10 inches.....	35 @	1 50
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS—For pruning with one hand.....	1 75 @	3 00
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN SCYTHES.....	2.00 @	2 75
EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK.....		30
FLOWER GATHERERS—For cutting and holding the flower.....	1 25 @	2 00
GARDEN REELS—Various sizes and patterns.....	1 00 @	2 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS—For cutting Grass Borders.....	3 50 @	4 50
GRASS EDGING KNIVES.....	2 00 @	2 50
GRASS HOOKS or SICKLES—Three sizes.....	75 @	1 00
GREEN-HOUSE SYRINGES—(Brass) Pool's best make.....	4 00 @	11 00
HAND LAWN MOWERS.....	14 00 @	25 00
HEDGE SHEARS—Six sizes and styles.....	2 00 @	5 00
LADIES' FLORAL SETS.....		75
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED GARDEN FORKS.....	50 @	1 00
LAWN RAKES—To cut off the flower-heads or buds of Daisies, etc., on lawns	3 00 @	4 00
POTATO HOOKS.—(Cast-steel teeth).....		1 00
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50 @	2 50
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.....		25
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.....	1 50 @	2 50
“ “ PRUNING KNIVES.....	1 50 @	3 00
STONE HOOKS.—For gathering and picking up cobbles.....		1 00
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.—(American C. S.) 30@40c..(English C.S.)	1 00 @	2 00
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers.....	50 @	75
VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes.....	1 00 @	2 00
WISS' SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	1 00 @	3 00

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds, for Private Families.

CONTAINING THE MOST APPROVED AND CHOICE SORTS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT SMALL AND LARGE GARDENS.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Early China			1 qt.	1 qt.
	Black Wax Bush	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Ox-Heart				1/2 oz.
	Early Winningstadt	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Drumhead Savoy	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Red Dutch, for pickling		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Horn	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Nonpareil	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Celery	Giant White Solid	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Eight Rowed Sugar		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
Corn Salad			1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, OR	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White Spined	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
	Green Prolific		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Improved New York Purple	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Long Purple				1/4 oz.
Endive	Green Curled	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Green Curled Scotch		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Early Curled Simpson	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	American Gathering	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Boston Head	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	White Cabbage	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Valparaiso	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
	White Japan	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Ice Cream Water	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Long Green	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	White Portugal	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	The Queen		1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Student	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Carter's First Crop	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Laxton's Alpha		1 pt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Little Gem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Hair's Mammoth			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Cherry			1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.
Radish	French Breakfast		2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Gray Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify		1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Round Savoy	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-Neck	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Marblehead	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Boston Marrow	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	The Trophy	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Large Yellow		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Acme	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Red Cherry		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap Leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White French		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Yellow Stone	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

Tree and Shrub Seeds.



In order to preserve Seeds of **CONIFERS** and other *Evergreen Trees*, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing ; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot, where mice will not reach them. For this latitude, the Seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the Seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold frames or in boxes ; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frame raised at the corners three or four inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of **Deciduous Trees** from Seeds is less difficult than that of the *Evergreen Species*, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. **Acorns, Chestnuts and Walnuts** should be planted in Autumn, or kept during the Winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely ; those with hard shells, like the **Locust, Gymnocladus, &c.**, should also be planted in Autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate till the second year after planting ; but if these seeds are received too late in the Spring to expose them to the action of frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. **American Elm, Silver Maple**, and a few other sorts, ripen their seeds early in the Summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other **Deciduous Trees** and Shrubs should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

* Indicates that it is not hardy in this latitude.

EVERGREEN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

EVERGREEN SEEDS.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
<i>Abies alba</i>	<i>White Spruce</i>	\$5 00	\$0 50	.....
" <i>balsamea</i>	<i>Balsam Fir</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>Canadensis</i>	<i>Hemlock Spruce</i>	5 00	50	.....
" <i>excelsa</i>	<i>Norway Spruce</i>	1 00	20	.....
" <i>nigra</i>	<i>Black Spruce</i>	7 00	75	.....
" <i>Nordmaniana</i>	<i>Nordman's Fir (new)</i>	7 00	75	.....
" <i>Pattoniana</i>	<i>Putton's Giant Spruce</i>	12 00	1 00	.....
" <i>pectinata</i>	<i>European Silver Fir</i>	1 50	25	.....
" <i>Pinsapo</i>	<i>Pinsapo Fir</i>	6 00	60	.....
* <i>Arbutus Unedo</i>	<i>Strawberry Bush</i>	4 00	40	.....
" <i>Menziesii</i>	<i>Madrona</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	<i>Great-berried Manzanita</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Azalea pontica</i>	<i>Pontic Azalea</i>			25
" <i>occidentalis</i>			2 50	.....
<i>Berberis (Mahonia) aquifolium</i>	<i>Holly-leaved, from Colorado</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> ?	<i>Evergreen Box</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Cedrus Atlantica argentea</i>	<i>Cedar of Lebanon</i>	per cone		25
" <i>Libani</i>				25
* <i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i>		6 00	60	.....
<i>Cupressus horizontalis</i>	<i>Horizontal Cypress</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>Goveniana</i>	<i>Goven's</i>	9 00	75	.....
" <i>Lawsoniana</i>	<i>Lawson's Cypress</i>	9 00	75	.....
" <i>MacNabiana</i>	<i>MacNab's</i>	6 00	60	.....
" <i>macrocarpa</i>	<i>Large Fruited</i>	6 00	60	.....
" <i>sempervirens</i>	<i>Evergreen Cypress</i>	2 50	25	.....
" <i>Tournefortiana</i>	<i>Tournefort's</i>		75	.....
<i>Ilex Aquifolium</i>	<i>European Holly</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>decidua</i>			2 00	.....
" <i>glabra</i>	<i>Inkberry</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	<i>Juniper</i>	1 50	25	.....
" <i>Oxycedrus</i>	<i>Cedar-like</i>		25	.....
" <i>Phoenicia</i>	<i>Phenician Juniper</i>		25	.....
" <i>prostrata</i>	<i>Prostrate Juniper</i>	1 00	20	.....
" <i>Sabina</i>	<i>Savin Juniper</i>		25	.....
" <i>Virginiana</i>	<i>Red Cedar</i>	75	20	.....
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	<i>Grows to the height of 100 to 150 feet.</i>	7 00	75	.....
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	<i>Large Flowered</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>macrophylla</i>	<i>Large Leaved</i>	6 00	60	.....
" <i>glauca</i>	<i>Sweet Bay</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>tripetela</i>		3 00	30	.....
<i>Picea amabilis</i>	<i>Lovely Silver Fir</i>	7 00	75	.....
" <i>grandis</i>	<i>Great Silver Fir</i>	7 00	75	.....
" <i>nobilis</i>	<i>Tall Spruce of Rocky Mountains</i>	8 00	75	.....
<i>Pinus alepica</i>	<i>Swiss Pine</i>	4 00	40	.....
" <i>australis</i>	<i>Southern Yellow Pine</i>	5 00	50	.....
" <i>Brutia (Calabrica)</i>	<i>Calabrian</i>		1 00	.....
" <i>Canariensis</i>	<i>Canary Island Pine</i>		1 00	.....
" <i>edulis</i>	<i>Pinon Pine</i>	2 00	25	.....
" <i>excelsa</i>	<i>Bhotan Pine</i>		1 50	.....
" <i>Fremontiana</i>	<i>Nut Pine</i>	6 00	60	.....

EVERGREEN SEEDS.—*Continued.*

		ꝯ lb.	ꝯ oz.	ꝯ pkt.
<i>Pinus insignis</i>	<i>Oregon Pitch Pine</i>	\$6 00	60	.....
" <i>Jeffreyi</i>	<i>Jeffrey's Pine</i>	6 00	60	.....
" <i>Lambertiana</i>	<i>Sugar Pine</i>	5 00	50	.....
" <i>Laricio</i>	<i>Corsican Pine</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>Llaveana</i>	<i>Llave's Mexican Pine</i>	6 00	60	.....
" <i>maritima</i>	<i>Seaside Pine</i>	1 25	25	.....
" <i>monophyllus</i>	<i>From California</i>	6 00	60	.....
" <i>montana</i> (Mugho).....	<i>Mountain</i>	4 00	40	.....
" <i>muricata</i>	<i>Bishop's Pine</i>	9 00	75	.....
" <i>nigra Austriaca</i>	<i>Black Austrian</i>	2 00	25	.....
" <i>Pinea</i>	<i>Stone Pine</i>	1 50	25	.....
" <i>Pinsapo</i>	<i>Swiss Pine</i>.....	.....	75	.....
" <i>Sabiniana</i>.....	.....	4 00	40	.....
" <i>Strobus</i>	<i>Weymouth, or White</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>sylvestris</i>	<i>Scotch Pine</i>	2 00	25	.....
" <i>Taurica</i>.....	.....	.....	75	.....
" <i>Torreyana</i>	<i>Torrey's Pine</i>	5 00	50	.....
" <i>tuberculata</i>	<i>From California</i>	7 00	75	.....
<i>Retinospora obtusa</i>.....	.....	.....	75	.....
* <i>Rhododendron hirsutum</i>	<i>Hairy</i>.....	.....	.....	25
" <i>*Ponticum</i>	<i>Pontic</i>.....	.....	.....	25
" <i>hybrida</i>	<i>Mixed Hardy Hybrid</i>	5 00	25	.....
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	<i>The True Prairie Rose</i>.....	.....	1 00	.....
* <i>Sabal Adansonii</i>	<i>Dwarf Palmetto</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>*Palmetto</i>	<i>Palmetto</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>	<i>Big Tree of California</i>	12 00	1 00	.....
" <i>sempervirens</i>	<i>California Red Wood</i>	7 00	75	.....
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	<i>Yew</i>	4 00	40	.....
* <i>Tetranthera Californica</i>	<i>California Laurel</i>	7 00	75	.....
<i>Thuja articulata</i>	<i>Arbor Vita</i>.....	.....	1 00	.....
" <i>gigantea</i>	<i>Giant Arbor Vita</i>	9 00	1 00	.....
" <i>occidentalis</i>	<i>American Arbor Vita</i>	4 00	40	.....
" <i>orientalis</i>	<i>Chinese</i> " ".....	3 00	30	.....
" <i>aurea</i>	<i>Golden</i> " ".....	.....	1 00	.....
" <i>compacta</i>	<i>Very fine variety Arbor Vita</i>.....	.....	1 00	.....
" <i>Tartarica</i>	<i>Tartarian</i> " ".....	.....	75	.....
<i>Torreya Californica</i>	<i>California Nutmeg</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Ulex Europæus</i>	<i>Whin, or Furze</i>	1 00	25	.....
* <i>Yucca aloefolia</i>	<i>Aloe-leaved</i>.....	.....	.....	25
" <i>filamentosa</i>	<i>Adam's Thread</i>	4 00	40	.....
" <i>gloriosa</i>.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....
" <i>rupicola</i>.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....
" <i>Whipplei</i>	<i>Whipple's</i>	2 00	25	.....

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

		ꝯ lb.	ꝯ oz.	ꝯ pkt.
* <i>Acacia Farnesiana</i>.....	.....	\$4 00	40	.....
" <i>*lophantha</i>.....	.....	.....	75	.....
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	<i>Large-leaved Maple</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>platanoides</i>	<i>Norway Maple</i>	1 50	25	.....
" <i>rubrum</i>	<i>Red Maple</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>saccharinum</i>	<i>Sugar Maple</i>	1 50	25	.....
" <i>Tataricum</i>	<i>Tartary Maple</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Ailantus glandulosus</i>	<i>Tree of Heaven</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Alnus communis</i>	<i>Common Alder</i>	2 00	25	.....
" <i>glutinosa</i>	<i>European Alder</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i>	<i>Service Berry</i>	6 00	60	.....
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	<i>False Indigo</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	<i>Virginian Creeper</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>Veitchii</i>	<i>Variegated, (clean seed)</i>	6 00	60	.....
<i>Andromeda Mariana</i>	<i>Stagger Bush</i>	10 00	1 00	.....
<i>Aristolochia Sipho</i>	<i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>.....	.....	3 00	25

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	<i>Papaw Tree</i>	\$2 50	25	.....
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	<i>Groundsel Tree</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	<i>Barberry</i>	2 00	25	.....
* <i>Berchemia volubilis</i>	<i>Supple Jack</i>	2 50	25	.....
<i>Betula alba</i>	<i>White Birch</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>lenta</i>	<i>Cherry Birch</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>lutea</i>	<i>Yellow Birch</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>papyracea pendula</i>	<i>Drooping Birch</i>	5 00	50	.....
“ <i>populifolia</i>	<i>Poplar-leaved Birch</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Bignonia radicans</i>	<i>Trumpet Creeper</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	<i>Paper Mulberry</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Callicarpa Americana</i> .....	.....	.....	2 00	.....
<i>Carpinus Americanus</i>	<i>Water Beech</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Carya alba</i>	<i>Shell Bark</i>	per bus. \$5.00	.....	25
“ <i>amara</i>	<i>Scamp Hickory</i>	5.00	.....	25
“ <i>porcina</i>	<i>Pig Nut</i>	5.00	.....	25
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	<i>Mocker Nut</i>	5.00	.....	25
<i>Cassia corymbosa</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	25
“ <i>Marilandica</i>	<i>American Senna</i>	3 50	35	.....
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	<i>Indian Bean</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i> .....	.....	12 00	1 00	.....
“ <i>Oreganus</i> .....	.....	12 00	1 00	.....
“ <i>prostratus</i>	<i>Creeping</i>	12 00	1 00	.....
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	<i>Wax Work</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	<i>Button Ball Bush</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	<i>St. John's Bread</i> .....	.....	50	.....
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	<i>Judas Tree</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	<i>Western Judas Tree</i>	16 00	1 50	.....
“ <i>Siliquastrum</i>	<i>European Judas Tree</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i>	<i>Fringe Tree</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Clematis Virginiana</i>	<i>Virgin's Bower</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	<i>Sweet Pepper Bush</i>	10 00	1 00	.....
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	<i>Shrubby</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Cornus florida</i>	<i>Dogwood</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>mascula</i>	<i>Male Cornel</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Nuttallii</i>	<i>Nuttall's Dogwood</i>	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>paniculata</i>	<i>Panicled Cornel</i>	2 50	25	.....
“ <i>sanguinea</i>	<i>European Red-Osier Dogwood</i> .....	.....	50	.....
“ <i>stolonifera</i>	<i>Red-Osier Dogwood</i>	2 50	25	.....
<i>Corylus maxima, mixed</i>	<i>Imported Hazel Nuts</i>	50	10	.....
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	<i>Scarlet Fruited</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>argentea</i>	<i>Silver Thorn</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>parvifolia</i>	<i>Dwarf Thorn</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Douglasii</i>	<i>Large Purple Fruited</i>	9 00	75	.....
“ <i>Oxyacantha</i>	<i>Hawthorn</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>pyrifolia</i>	<i>Pear-leaved</i>	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>tomentosa var. alba</i>	<i>White Thorn</i>	1 50	25	.....
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	<i>Alpine Laburnum</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Laburnum</i>	<i>Laburnum</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>scoparius</i>	<i>Scotch Broom</i>	1 50	25	.....
<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	<i>Mezereum</i> .....	.....	.....	25
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	<i>Wild Yam</i> .....	.....	1 00	.....
<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>	<i>Persimmon</i>	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>Virginicus</i>	<i>American Persimmon</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	<i>Leather Wood</i>	4 00	40	.....
* <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	<i>Blue Gum</i>	8 00	75	25
This celebrated tree would not be hardy here, but in the Southern States would be a quick growing and valuable tree. It also makes a very desirable greenhouse plant. Is not hardy north of Florida, generally.				
“ 12 other varieties of the Australian Gum Tree .....	.....	.....	1 50	.....
<i>Euonymus Americanus</i>	<i>American</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>Japonicus</i>	<i>Japan Burning Bush</i>	3 00	30	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
<i>Fagus purpurea</i>	<i>Purple Beech</i>	\$4 00	\$0 40	.....
" <i>sylvatica</i>	<i>European Beech</i>	1 00	20	.....
<i>Fothergilla alnifolia</i>	<i>Early Flowering</i>	9 00	75	.....
Frangula Purshiana — <i>Pursh's Oregon Frangula is quite a large growing timber tree of quick growth.</i>				
		5 00	50	.....
<i>Fraxinus alba</i>	<i>White Ash</i>	2 00	25	.....
" <i>acuminata</i>	<i>Yellow Ash</i>	2 00	25	.....
" <i>anomala</i>	<i>From Utah</i>	4 00	40	.....
" <i>excelsior</i>	<i>European Ash</i>	2 00	25	.....
" <i>pendula</i>	<i>Weeping Ash</i>	2 00	25	.....
" <i>Oregana</i>	<i>Oregon Ash</i>	4 00	40	.....
" <i>Ornus</i>	<i>Flowering Ash</i>	2 50	25	.....
<i>Fremontia Californica</i>			2 00	25
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i>	per doz. nuts		30
<i>Gleditschia Sinensis</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	4 00	40	.....
" <i>var. horrida</i>		4 00	40	.....
" <i>triacanthos</i>	<i>Honey Locust</i>	60	10	.....
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i>	<i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Hamamelis Virginica</i>	<i>Witch-Hazel</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Hedera Helix</i>	<i>English Ivy</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.</i>	<i>Rose of Sharon, Double</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	<i>Indigo Tree</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	<i>Butternut</i>	per bus. \$4 00	15	.....
" <i>nigra</i>	<i>Black Walnut</i>	4 00	15	.....
" <i>regia</i>	<i>English Walnut</i>		30	.....
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	<i>Sheep Laurel</i>	8 00	75	.....
" <i>latifolia</i>	<i>Mountain Laurel</i>	14 00	1 00	.....
<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>	<i>Chinese Bladder-nut</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Lagerstrœmia Indica, mixed</i>	<i>Crape Myrtle</i>		1 50	25
<i>Larix Europæa</i>	<i>European Larch</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	<i>Laurel</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	<i>Japan Privet</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>vulgare</i>	<i>Common Privet</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Liquidamber Styraciflua</i>	<i>Sweet Gum</i>	6 00	60	.....
<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i>	<i>Tulip Tree</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	<i>Osage Orange</i>	per bus. \$8 00	50	.....
Magnolia acuminata — <i>The Cucumber Tree reaches a height of 75 feet, often with a straight trunk 20 feet before reaching the limbs.</i>				
		2 50	25	.....
<i>Menispermum Canadense</i>	<i>Moonseed</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Mespilus Germanica</i>	<i>Medlar</i>		1 00	.....
* <i>Mimosa Julibrissin</i>	<i>Silk Tree</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Morus alba</i>	<i>White Mulberry</i>	3 00	30	.....
" <i>Moretti</i>	<i>Morett's</i>		75	.....
" <i>multicaulis</i>	<i>For Silk Worms</i>		1 00	.....
" <i>nigra</i>	<i>Black Fruited</i>	6 00	60	.....
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	<i>Wax Myrtle</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i>	<i>Black Gum</i>	2 00	25	.....
* <i>Paliurus aculeatus</i>		2 00	25	.....
<i>Pardanthus Chinensis</i>	<i>Blackberry Lily</i>	5 00	50	.....
* <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>		5 00	50	.....
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	<i>Paulownia</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Peraphyllum ramosissimum</i>			2 00	25
<i>Philadelphus Lewisii</i>			1 50	.....
<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>			75	.....
<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	<i>Garget</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Pistacia Lentiscus</i>			30	.....
* <i>vera</i>			30	.....
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	<i>Button Ball</i>	2 00	25	.....
* <i>Poinciana Gilliesii</i>	<i>Gillies'</i>			25
<i>Prinos verticillatus</i>	<i>Winter Berry</i>	6 00	60	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—*Continued.*

		lb.	oz.	pkt.
Prunus Damascena.....		\$0 75	\$0 20	
“ demissa.....	Wild Cherry of the Pacific Coast.....	7 00	75	
“ maritima.....	Beach Plum.....	2 00	25	
“ Padus.....	Bird Cherry.....	2 00	25	
“ serotina.....	Wild Black Cherry.....	1 50	25	
“ spinosa.....	Black Thorn.....	1 00	20	
Ptelea trifoliata.....	Hop Tree.....	3 00	30	
Purshia tridentata.....		10 00	1 00	
Pyrus arbutifolia.....	Choke Berry.....	3 00	30	
Quercus coccinea.....	Scarlet Oak.....	bus. \$6.00	25	
“ hybrida.....	Hybrid Oak.....	8.00	50	
“ macrocarpa.....	Bur Oak.....	8.00	50	
“ “ var. olivæformis.....	“ “ “ “.....	8.00	50	
“ palustris.....	Pin Oak.....	6.00	25	
“ rubra.....	Red Oak.....	5.00	25	
“ tinctoria.....	Black Oak.....	6.00	25	
Rhamnus Carolinianus.....	Carolina Buckthorn.....	12 00	1 00	
Rhododendron.....	Fine mixed Hybrid, hardy.....		5 00	25
Rhus Cotinus.....	Smoke Tree.....		50	
“ glabra.....	Smooth Sumach.....	2 00	25	
“ Toxicodendron.....	Poison Ivy.....	3 00	30	
Ribes cereum.....	From Colorado.....	9 00	75	
“ sanguineum.....	From Colorado.....	9 00	75	
Robinia Pseudacacia.....	Yellow Locust.....	60	10	
“ spectabilis.....	Shoxy.....		50	
Rosa hybrida.....	Hybrid Rose, mixed.....		1 00	
“ canina.....	Dog Rose for Stocks.....	1 50	25	
Salix caprea.....		2 00	25	
Sambucus pubens.....	Red fruited.....	3 00	30	
“ glauca.....	From Colorado.....	9 00	75	
Sapindus marginatus.....	Wild China Tree.....	12 00	1 00	
Sassafras officinale.....	Sassafras.....	2 50	25	
Schinus molle.....	Pepper Tree.....		50	
Smilax rotundifolia.....	Greenbrier.....	2 00	25	
Sophora affinis.....			2 00	
“ Japonica.....		3 00	30	
“ “ pendula.....		5 00	50	
Spartium junceum.....	Spanish Broom.....	3 00	30	
Spiræa salicifolia.....	Meadow Sweet.....	6 00	60	
“ tomentosa.....	Steeple Bush.....	5 00	50	
Staphylea pinnata.....		2 00	25	
Symphoricarpos vulgaris.....	Coral Berry.....		1 00	
Syringa vulgaris.....	Lilac.....	3 00	30	
Tecoma radicans.....	Trumpet Creeper.....	4 00	40	
Tilia Americana.....	American Linden.....	2 00	25	
“ Europæa.....	European “.....	2 00	25	
“ argentea.....	Silvery “.....	3 00	30	
“ “ pendula.....	“ Drooping “.....	3 00	30	
Ulmus Americana.....	American Elm.....	4 00	40	
Ungnadia speciosa.....	Spanish Buckeye.....	2 50	25	
Virgilia Lutea.....	Yellow Wood of Kentucky.....	10 00	1 00	
Viburnum acerifolium.....	Dock Mackie.....	3 00	30	
“ Lentago.....	Sweet Viburnum.....	3 00	30	
“ Opulus.....	Cranberry Tree.....	4 00	40	
“ prunifolium.....	Black Haw.....	2 00	25	
“ pubescens.....	Downy Arrow-wood.....	3 00	30	
“ nudum.....	Withe-Rod.....	2 50	25	
“ dendatum.....	Arrow-wood.....	2 50	25	
Vitis Labrusca var.....	Concord Grape.....	3 00	30	
“ candicans.....	Mexican Mustang Grape.....	5 00	50	
Zanthoxylum Americanum.....	Prickly Ash.....	3 00	30	
“ “ Carolinianum.....	Southern Prickly Ash.....	4 00	40	
Zizyphus sativa.....	Cultivated Jujube.....		30	

FLOWER SEEDS

WITH

Practical Directions for their Culture, Treatment, &c.

HARDY ANNUALS (h.A.).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a green-house. A second sowing ought to be made from four to six weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The proper soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller flowers should be a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if a little charcoal dust can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little fine old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will damp off. When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted, or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick; after filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. A common mistake in sowing Flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil gently with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down slightly after sowing all Flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firmly hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier *Annuals* may be sown where they are to grow, but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drouths better. During very dry weather, and when the Seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such *Annuals* as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of *Biennials* and some *Hardy Annuals* may be sown in September in boxes and placed in cold-frames; they will make fine strong plants by Spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in Winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS (hB and hP).—These require the same treatment as the *Hardy Annuals*. In addition to the above, both *Hardy Biennials* and *Perennials* may be sown in the open border in September, for if not planted until Spring, many *Perennials* require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan at the commencement of frost to cover them slightly with straw or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the Winter. As soon as the frost is out in Spring, the covering must be carefully removed and the surface around them loosened, and, when large enough, transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF HARDY ANNUALS (hha.)—These may be sown in boxes, pots, or a hot bed, as directed for *Hardy Annuals*. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hot-bed will be a sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like *Hardy Annuals*.

Half Hardy Biennials and Perennials require the same treatment.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, AND PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the *Tender Annuals* (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots early in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hot-bed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots and bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be planted more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hot-bed be very warm. As soon as the plants are two or three inches high, transplant into small pots, three or four in each, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREEN-HOUSE SEEDS (g.)—Should be sown as directed for *Tender Annuals*, in pots, or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year, except during November and December.

The smaller seeds of *Green-House Plants* are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very slightly* with a little of the compost, or with some of the silver sand. By this method the difficulty of success with fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pot. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but invert the pan, taking care not to break the young plants; a slight tap of the pot upon a bench will loosen the whole mass, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. By that means, the young, minute roots are taken up without breaking. After transplanting, they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants, from the finer seeds, killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the Vaporizers now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

Select and New Flower Seeds.

Candytuft. (New Carmine). <i>Introduced last season</i>	25
Calanthus crassicaulis A smooth glaucous biennial, 2 to 3 feet high, with dark purple flowers half an inch long in spikes. The base of the stem is very large and hollow, giving the plant a singular appearance. <i>From Utah</i>	25
Celosia cristata, new crested Japan Cockcomb. An improvement upon the old Japan variety in having a collar of leaves under the crimson head, with smaller collars under the succeeding heads.....	25
Clematis crispa. This is one of the very finest N. A. species of Clematis, and is very rare. It bears beautiful purple flowers, one to two inches across, which give out a most delicious fragrance.....	10
Clematis Douglasii. A very rare species in cultivation. It grows eight to ten inches high, has very finely divided leaves and large nodding purple flowers in early summer. A very desirable herbaceous species for rock-work or border.....	25
Clematis Pitcheri. This species is a native of Texas, and southward, and is a constant bloomer. The flowers are a dark purple, an inch or so in diameter, and quite showy. Desirable hardy vine.....	10
Cordyline comœfolia. <i>Rare sort from Queensland</i>	25
Cycas media. <i>Rare sort from Queensland</i>	25
Frasera speciosa. A stout biennial, two to five feet high, and producing large panicles of greenish white or sometimes bluish flowers, with numerous dark dots. Oregon, Rocky Mts., etc.....	25
Gaillardia picta. "Aurora Borealis." A magnificent sort; surpassing all others in size and brilliancy of colors.....	5
Gaillardia lanceolata. A much branched biennial, one to two feet high, with numerous yellow flowers, an inch across, produced in late summer. Generally flowers the first season.....	25
Grevillea Forsteri. <i>New Shrub from Queensland</i>	25
Gentiana affinis. A new and very fine species from the Rocky Mountains. Grows six to twelve inches high, and produces numerous large blue flowers in racemes in late summer.....	25
Iris Kaempferii. Seeds saved from some of the most beautiful of the Iris family.....	10
Lilium Parryi. A limited quantity of seeds of this rare Lily, from Lower California; described by Dr. Parry as growing from two to five feet high, flower of a pale yellow color.....	50
Also a few Bulbs of the same at \$10 each.	

- Lithospermum pilosum.** A hardy perennial species from Oregon, with yellowish flowers half an inch long, which are silky on the outside..... 25
- Lupinus leucophyllus.** A tall perennial species from Oregon, two to three feet high, with dense racemes of blue or pink flowers and very dense silky foliage. New to cultivation..... 25
- Malvastrum Wrightii.** A fine branching perennial from Texas, with thick roundish leaves and golden yellow flowers, an inch or more across..... 25
- Mignonette, "The Prize Taker."** The finest of the recent strains of Mignonette; very large, red flowers, and very fragrant 10
- " "Miles' Hybrid."** A branching variety, with very long spikes. Very hardy..... 25
- Nelumbium luteum, "American Water Lily."** A rare and very desirable American water plant 25
- Pentstemon carinatus.** A rare California species, three to six feet high; flowers yellow and flesh-colored, with the inside striped with pink, and about half an inch long..... 25
- Petunia compacta Nana Multiflora, "New Dwarf Inimitable."** Described as a dwarf, densely branched plant, from five to eight inches high, resembling a natural grown nosegay. The predominating color is cherry-red, marked with a regularly formed white star..... 50
- " "Double Fringed."** Extra double, finest strain, unsurpassed colors, from Erfurt..... 75
- Rosa gymnocarpa.** A neat, erect, growing species from Oregon, with solitary flowers at the ends of the branches, an inch or less in diameter..... 25
- Solanum Lobeli.** Described as having very large fruit, which changes during development from green to orange, and then to a blood-red color.. 50
- Thalictrum Fendleri.** A graceful species from Oregon, with panicles of white or purplish flowers..... 25
- Trifolium cyathiferum.** A remarkable annual species, six to twelve inches high, with rose-colored flowers, in heads, surrounded by a very broad and curious membranaceous involucre 25
- " paciflorum.** A very slender, spreading annual, with very numerous heads of small, deep purple or light rose-colored flowers..... 25
- Vicia Americana.** A smooth, stout perennial, two to four feet high, with large purplish flowers in racemes..... 25
- Viola pedunculata.** Species from California, two to six inches high, with large showy deep yellow flowers, the upper petals of which are tinged with brown, and the others veined with purple. A fine and very desirable plant, but probably not hardy north of New York City..... 25
- Wyethia Arizonica.** A perennial species, with large yellow flowers. New and fine..... 25

THE QUEENSLAND PALM.

(*Kentia Wendlandtiana*.)

New seeds of this very rare Palm just received from Queensland. Paper containing 10 seeds

50

EXPLANATION OF THE CATALOGUE.

The *first column* gives the number by which the different varieties may be ordered without writing out the whole name.

The *second column* gives the *Botanical* name, in Roman characters; and for ready reference, also the common names, in *Italics*.

* designates ornamental leaved Plants.

.. .. in all cases, *repetition*.

in vars. . . * *in varieties*, or mixed colors.

fl. pl. . . *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The figures in the *third column* give the comparative time of *Flowering*. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into EARLY, INTERMEDIATE, and LATE flowering sorts. Thus:

No. 1 designates *early*.

No. 2 .. *intermediate*.

No. 3 .. *late-flowering plants*.

The *fourth column* gives the *Hardiness and Duration* :

A representing *Annual*, lasting but one year.

B .. *Biennial*, .. two years.

P .. *Perennial*, .. three or more years.

E .. *Evergreen*.

But as a large number of the Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark † is affixed to such.

h represents *hardy*—plants for open borders.

hh. .. *half hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t. .. *tender*—requiring protection.

g. .. *green-house plants*.

bu. .. *bulbous plants*.

s. .. *shrubs*.

The *fifth column* gives the color in full except as abbreviated below. Thus :

ap. . . apetalous,

blk. . . black,

br. . . brown,

tri. . . tricolor,

bff. . . buff,

car. . . carmine,

cr. . . crimson,

sul. . . sulphur,

lav. . . lavender,

ptd. . . painted,

p. . . purple,

var. . . variegated,


scar. . . scarlet,


spot. . . spotted,

stri. . . striped,

ver. . . vermillion.

The *sixth column* gives the comparative height of the plants in feet; *trai.* signifies *trailing*.

The *seventh column*, the price  packet.

 The NOVELTIES of the Season, together with some other approved varieties, will be found in **Heavy-faced type**.

THORBURN'S

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS.

FLOWER SEEDS mailed promptly, with postage paid, on receipt of amount annexed.

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.			Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in Feet.	Price $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
							CTS.	
2070	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>		2	hA	rose	tra.	5	} Very pretty Annuals.
2073	— <i>grandiflora</i>		2	..	..	..	10
2075	<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>		2 3	gS	y. st	4	25	} Fine for conservatories; free bloomers.
2078	<i>atrosanguineum</i>		2 3	..	d. red	..	25	
2080	<i>Darwini grandiflorum</i>		2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
2082	mixed		2 3	..	y. st.	..	25	
2085	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>		1	..	yel.	4	10	} Fine greenhouse and con- servatory shrubs, grace- fully drooping branches and fine racemes of yel- low flowers.
2090	<i>Melanoxylon</i>		1	..	..	..	10
2093	<i>pinifolia</i>		1	..	..	3	25
2095	<i>trinervis elliptica</i>		1	..	..	6	25
2098	<i>ornithophora</i>		1	..	..	10	10
2100	Hudsoni		1	..	..	..	25
2105	<i>Acanthus latifolius</i>		1	hP	white	2	10	} Fine ornamental leaved plants with showy flowers
2107	<i>mollis</i>		3	..	..	3	5
2111	<i>Acerates decumbens</i>		1	..	p. yel.	2	25	Good for rock work
2113	<i>Aconitum autumnale</i>		2	..	pur.	3	5	} Monk's Hood. Pretty flow- ers.
2114	<i>Napellus</i>		2	..	blue	4	5	
2117	<i>pyramidatum</i>		2	..	..	..	10
2120	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i>		2	hA	scar.	1	5	} Pretty and hardy. Showy Spring flower.
2122	<i>vernalis</i>		1	hP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2125	<i>Æthionema cordifolia</i>		2	..	rose	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	Pretty.
2128	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>		1	tP	blue	1	10	Beautiful.
2130	<i>Ageratum Lasseauxi</i>		2	..	rose	1	5	} Free flowering Annuals. Fine for bedding.
2132	<i>Mexicanum</i>		2	hhA	blue	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2135	—album		2	..	white	..	5	
2138	—New Dwarf		2	..	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2140	—White Dwarf		2	..	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2144	<i>Wendlandii, Dwarf Blue</i>		2	..	blue	..	10	
Agrostemma								See <i>Rose Champion</i> .
2148	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>		1 3	thh B	scar	2	5	} Showy; rather tender; should be kept in the house in cold weather.
2149	— <i>alba</i>		1 3	..	white	2	5	
2150	<i>linifolia</i>		1 3	..	scar	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2153	<i>myrtifolia</i>		1 3	..	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10
2155	<i>Warszewiczii</i>		1 3	..	..	2	5

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.	Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
2157 <i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	scar.	3	10	Pretty for conservatory.
2159 <i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	1 3	hA	white	trail	5	} Fine bedding plants. The first variety is the Sweet Alyssum.
2161 <i>Benthami compactum</i>	1 3	..	..	1½	5
2163 <i>saxatile com. sulphurea</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2165 <i>Wierzebecki</i>	1 3	..	..	1½	5
2166 <i>argenteum</i>	..	..	..	1½	5
2168 <i>Amarantus bicolor ruber</i> *	2 3	hA	red	2	5	} These are invaluable for bedding; foliage, crimson variegated and beautiful.
2170 <i>giganteus</i> *	2 3	..	pur.	6	5	
2172 — Broad Leaved *	2 3	tA	y. ro.	4	25	
2175 — pur. crim. *	2 3	..	p. crim.	4	10	
2178 — deep crim. *	2 3	..	d. crim.	..	25	
2180 — hybridus Queen Victoria *	2 3	..	r. & y.	6	25	
2182 — Henderi *	2 3	..	cr. & y.	4	10	
2184 — Golden Yellow *	2 3	..	yel.	..	25	
2187 <i>lutea rosea extra</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	25
2190 <i>melancholicus ruber</i> *	2 3	..	red	2½	5	
2192 <i>salicifolius</i> *	2 3	..	pur.	3	5	
2195 <i>Thorleyensis</i> *	2 3	..	cr. & g.	..	25	
2197 <i>tricolor</i> * (<i>Joseph's coat</i>)	2 3	..	mixed	diff.	5	
2199 <i>fine mixed</i> *	2 3	..	r. & y.	2	10	
2202 <i>Amethyst, winged</i>	2	..	blue	..	10	} Green-house annuals—very pretty.
2204 <i>white</i>	2	..	white	..	10	
2206 <i>Anagallis grandifl. fruticosa</i>	1 3	hhP	ver.	2½	5	} Bedding plants covered with flowers throughout the Summer; warm, sunny spots are best.
2208 — <i>Phillipsii</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5
2210 — <i>Blue</i>	1 3	..	blue	2	5	
2212 — <i>Eugenie</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5
2214 — <i>Napoleon Third</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5
2216 — <i>Scarlet</i>	1 3	..	scar.	..	5	
2220 — <i>in vars.</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2223 <i>Anchusa angustifolia</i>	2	hP	pur.	2	5	} Evergreen and pretty.
2225 <i>Italica</i>	1	..	blue	4	5	
2227 <i>sempervirens</i>	1	..	..	1½	5
2230 <i>Anemone coronaria</i>	1	..	mixed	2	5	} <i>Wind-flower</i> . Early bloomers. <i>fulgens</i> is most beautiful.
2233 <i>Pulsatilla</i>	1	..	..	1½	5
2235 <i>fulgens</i>	1	..	scar.	1	25	
2238 <i>multifida</i>	1	..	white.	..	10	
2240 <i>Angelonia grandiflora</i>	1	gP	blue	..	10	} See <i>Snapdragon</i> .
<i>Antirrhinum</i>						
2242 <i>Aplopappus rubiginosus</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	2	5	<i>Yellow Composite</i> , from Cal.
2245 <i>Aquilegia caryophylloides</i>	1 3	hP	striped	1½	5	} The <i>Columbines</i> are fine, free flowering, hardy border plants; every gar- den should have them.
2247 <i>caerulea</i>	1 3	..	v. & w.	3	10	
2249 <i>chrysantha</i>	1 3	..	yel.	..	10	
2253 <i>glandulosa vera</i>	1	..	blue	2	10	
2258 <i>Olympica</i>	2 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
2255 <i>Sibirica</i>	1 3	..	bl. & w.	..	5	
2263 <i>Arctotis grandiflora argentea</i>	3	gB	yel.	..	10	Fine bedding plant.

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.		Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in feet.	Price $\frac{p}{p}$ pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
						cts.	
2265	<i>Argemone grandiflora</i>	2 3	hP	white	3	5	} <i>Large flowered & poppy shaped.</i> <i>Curious; fine for lawns as specimen plants.</i>
2268	Artemisia annua	2	hA	green	4	5	
2270	<i>var. from St. Petersburg</i>	2	..	..	..	10
2273	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	hP	p.	4	10	} <i>Silkweed.</i> <i>Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.</i> <i>Swamp Milkweed.</i>
2276	Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	4	5	
2278	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose p.	3	5	
2283	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	} <i>Sweet scented and profuse bloomers.</i>
2285	<i>odorata</i>	2 3	hP	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2287	Aster, White Washington	2 3	hhA	..	2	25	
2290	<i>Peach blossom</i>	2 3	..	pink	..	25	} <i>These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the Autumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and also for early winter ornaments. They should be transplanted at least twice.</i>
2292	<i>Pyramidal</i>	3	..	mixed	2	10	
2295	<i>Bouquet mixed</i>	3	..	..	1	10
2298	<i>Chrysanthemum flowered</i>	3	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
2300	<i>White</i>	3	..	white	..	25	
2303	<i>German quilled mixed</i>	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2305	<i>Globe</i>	3	..	..	..	10
2308	<i>Large flowered rose</i>	3	..	rose	..	10	
2310	<i>Crowned mixed</i>	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2312	<i>New Schiller</i>	3	..	rose	..	10	
2314	<i>Dwarf white bouquet</i>	3	..	white	..	25	
2316	<i>Goliath mixed</i>	3	..	mixed	..	25	
2318	<i>Imbricated</i>	3	..	..	..	10
2320	<i>Paony-flowered</i>	3	..	..	..	10
2324	<i>Dwarf Pompons</i>	3	..	..	1	10
2326	<i>Truffauts</i>	3	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
2328	<i>White</i>	3	..	white	..	25	
2330	<i>Dark blood red</i>	3	..	red	..	25	
2333	<i>Victoria</i>	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2335	<i>Mixed China</i>	3	..	..	..	5
2338	<i>Very dwarf mixed</i>	3	..	..	1	10
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	<i>Beautiful for rock work.</i>
2342	<i>Auricula, finest</i>	1	..	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	<i>Primula auriculá, finest.</i>
2345	<i>Azalea hybrida</i>	2	hhS	..	2	25	<i>Finest Ghent.</i>
2348	<i>Indica mixed</i>	2	gS	..	4	25	
2350	<i>Pontica</i>	2	hS	yel.	6	10	
2352	Balsams, white Paris	2	hhA	white	2	5	} <i>The Balsams are one of the finest Summer blooming Annuals—free bloomers and high colored; by transplanting two or three times it has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cuttings.</i>
2355	<i>Crimson</i>	2	..	crim.	..	5	
2358	<i>Gray</i>	2	..	gray	..	5	
2360	<i>Rose</i>	2	..	rose	..	5	
2364	<i>Scarlet</i>	2	..	scar.	..	5	
2367	<i>Double</i>	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2370	<i>Dwarf</i>	2	..	..	..	10
2373	<i>Camellia White</i>	2	..	white	..	10	
2375	<i>" Crimson</i>	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2378	<i>" Rose-spotted</i>	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2380	<i>" Violet-spotted</i>	2	..	..	..	10
2383	<i>" Crimson-spotted</i>	2	..	..	..	10
2385	<i>" Scarlet-spotted</i>	2	10	
2387	<i>" Rose</i>	2	..	rose	..	10	
2390	<i>" Violet</i>	2	..	violet	..	10	
2393	<i>" Scarlet</i>	2	..	scar.	..	10	

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						cts.	
2395	Balsams, <i>Camellia, Striped</i>	2	hhA	striped	2	10	For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.
2398	" " <i>Fire color</i>	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2400	" <i>atrosanguinea</i>	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2402	" <i>Mixed</i>	2	..	mixed	..	10	
2403	" <i>Striped violet</i>	2	..	l. vio.	..	10	
2405	" " <i>Fire color</i>	2	..	fire	..	10	
2410	" <i>Yellowish white</i>	2	..	y. & w.	..	10	
2414	Double Solferino	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2416	—common mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2418	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	2	hP	blue	..	5	Beautiful.
2420	<i>Bartonia aurea</i>	2	hA	yel.	3	5	Beautiful and hardy.
2422	Beet, Brazilian*	2	hhA	mixed	..	5	Beautiful ornamental foli- age plants.
2424	Chilian*	2	..	..	..	5
2426	Dell's Flower Garden*	2	..	dark	..	5	
2427	Ne Plus Ultra*	2	..	..	..	5
2428	Begonia Defiance	2 3	gP	scar.	2	25	Free flowering; Sedeni flowering in clusters.
2430	<i>floribunda rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	25	
2433	<i>Frœbeli</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	25	
2436	Mont Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	25	
2439	<i>Ne Plus Ultra</i>	2 3	..	red	..	25	
2441	Orange Perfection	1 2	..	..	..	25
2445	<i>Sedeni</i>	1 2	..	gr.	..	25	
2448	<i>semperflorens</i>	1 2	..	pink	..	25	
2450	Fine mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	25	
2454	<i>Bidens atrosanguinea</i>	2	hhA	br. & v.	1	10	Showy.
2457	<i>Blue Bottle, small</i>	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	Hardy and showy.
2460	Bocconia cordata*	2 3	hP	white	3	10	Ornamental.
2463	<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i>	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	Fine for edgings—pretty.
2465	— <i>alba</i>	3	..	white	..	5	
2468	— <i>in vars</i>	3	..	mixed	..	5	
Browallia alata							See <i>Amethyst</i> .
2473	<i>Calandrinia discolor</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	Handsome, brilliant colors; should be planted in sun- ny situations.
2475	<i>speciosa</i>	2 3	..	pur.	+	5	
2478	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
2480	<i>umbellata</i>	2 3	hhP	pur.	+	10	
2482	Calceolaria hybrida, finest	2 3	tgP	mixed	2	25	These are saved from the finest varieties; are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated. The shrubby kinds (ru- gosa) are fine bedding plants.
2485	<i>grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25
2487	<i>nana nova</i>	2 3	..	..	1	25
2490	<i>rugosa</i>	2 3	..	..	2	25
2492	<i>scabiosaeifolia</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	
2493	<i>Calendula officinalis plena</i>	2 3	hA	orange	1	5	The Pot Marigolds are fine for back grounds— quite showy.
2497	— <i>nova, Nankeen</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2499	<i>pluvialis</i>	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5	
2501	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
2508	<i>Calliopsis bicolor marmorata</i>	2 3	hA	r. & y.	1½	5	For Obs. see next page
2510	<i>cardaminefolia hybrida</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	

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						cts.	
2514	Calliopsis coronata	2 3	hP	spot.	1½	5	} Fine, showy Annuals (Coreopsis) abundant bloomers and bright colors.
2516	<i>Drummondii</i>	2 3	hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2518	<i>elegans picta</i>	2 3	..	..	2	5
2520	Callirhoe involucrata	1 3	†hP	c. & w.	tra	10	} Free flowering, pretty color, and blooming for a long time.
2523	<i>macrorhiza</i>	2	..	pr. & w.	2	25	
2525	<i>pedata</i>	1 3	..	v. & w.	2	5	
2528	— <i>nana</i>	1 3	..	d. ro.	1	5	
2530	Campanula carpatica	1	..	blue	½	5	} The first two, fine for edgings; all the rest fine border Perennials; the last two are fine grown in pots for Winter gardens.
2523	— <i>alba</i>	1	..	white	..	5	
2535	grandiflora	2	hP	blue	2	5	
2538	<i>medium calycanthema</i>	2 3	hB	..	..	10
2540	— — <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
2543	<i>nobilis alba</i>	3	..	..	3	10
2545	pyramidalis	3	†hhP	blue	4	10	
2548	Candytuft, Iberis amara	1 2	hA	white	1	5	} Showy Annuals for beds or edgings, sweet scented.
2550	<i>affinis (Dwarf)</i>	1 2	..	..	..	5
2552	<i>coronaria (Rocket)</i>	1 2	..	..	..	5
2555	<i>odorata</i>	1 2	..	..	..	5
2557	<i>rosea</i>	1 2	..	rose	½	5	
2560	<i>Dunnettii</i>	1 2	..	d. c.	1	5	
2564	<i>umbellata</i>	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
2567	— <i>lilacina</i>	1 2	..	lilac	½	5	
2569	— <i>carnea</i>	1 2	..	flesh	1	5	
2571	— New Carmine	1 2	..	car.	1	25	
2575	— Dwarf Mixed Hybrid	1 3	..	mixed	½	10	
2578	Canna Warscewiczii	1 3	hhP	scar.	4	5	} Cannas are very ornamental and tropical looking. Fine for lawn.
2580	12 fine sorts, each	1 3	..	mixed	3	10	
2583	<i>fine mixed</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5
2587	Canterbury Bells—Blue	1 3	†hB	blue	2	5	} Very ornamental for back borders.
2590	<i>White</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2593	<i>Rose</i>	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2596	<i>Mixed</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2598	<i>Double Blue</i>	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
2600	<i>Rose</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
2603	<i>White</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
2605	<i>Mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
2608	Carduus benedictus	2	hA	yel.	..	5	Blessed Thistle—pretty.
2610	Carnation Pink	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10	} Saved from the finest collections of Germany.
2613	“ <i>Double extra</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25
2615	<i>Double Dwarf</i>	2 3	..	..	1	10
2618	<i>Tree or Perpetual</i>	1 3	..	..	2	50
2620	<i>Rose-leaved</i>	2 3	..	..	..	50
2624	from Stage flowers —	2 3	..	..	..	50
2626	Red Grenadine	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2635	Cassia corymbosa	1 2	ggS	yel.	3	10	} Free flowering.
2637	Römeriana	2 3	hP	..	1	10	
<i>Castor Oil Beans.</i>							See Ricinus.

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						cts.	
2640	Catananche alba	2 3	thP	blue	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors, free flw'ring.
2644	cerulea	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	
<i>Catch-Fly.</i>							See <i>Silene</i> .
2646	Cedronella cana	2 3	thP	pur.	2	10	Beautiful.
2647	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	hA	claret	2	10	
Celosia							See <i>Cockscomb</i> .
2648	Centaurea Americana	3	hA	pur.	3	5	} Showy; free flowering. The last three fine for ribbon borders.
2650	candidissima	3	hhP	white	1	25	
2653	Clementei	3	..	..	2	25
2655	gymnocarpa	3	..	pur.	3	25	
2657	depressa	3	..	blue	1	5	
2660	Centaureidium Drummondii	2	hA	yel.	1½	5	Pretty.
2663	Centranthus macrosiphon	1 3	..	red	1	5	} Very pretty, free flower- ing Annuals.
2665	—albus	1 3	..	white	½	5	
2668	—nanus	1 3	..	red	..	5	
2670	Cerastium tomentosum	1 3	thP	white	..	10	} Fine for edgings.
2673	Chænostoma fastigiatum	1 2	hhA	rose	..	10	
2675	Chelone barbata rosea	2	thhP	..	2	10	} Very pretty.
2678	—coccinea	3	..	scar.	..	10	
2680	Chorozema cordata	1 3	gS	yel.	..	25	} One of the best for conser- vatory and green-house —free bloomers.
2684	ilicifolia	1 3	..	..	3	25
2687	varia mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	25	
2690	Chrysanthemum coronarium						
	album	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	} Showy, free bloomers: should be planted in large beds, where they will show finely.
2693	— <i>Double Yellow</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2695	— <i>Double Mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2698	— <i>Dwarf White</i>	2 3	..	white	1	5	
2700	— <i>Yellow</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2703	Dunnetti plena	2 3	..	..	1½	5
2705	alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2708	tricolor album	2 3	..	..	..	5
2710	—luteum	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2714	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	1	5	
2716	carinatum hybridum <i>Double</i>	2 3	2	5	} These are the garden Arte- misias.
2718	— <i>Double White</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2720	— <i>Double Yellow</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2724	Burridgeanum	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2728	—hybridum mixed	2 3	..	..	..	5
2730	Indicum	3	hP	..	3	10	
2733	—pompon	3	..	..	1½	10
2735	Cineraria hybrida	1	tgP	..	2	25	} From the finest-named flowers; very beautiful.
2738	—kermesina	1	..	crim.	..	25	
2740	New Large Fl'd Dwarf	2	..	..	1	50
2743	—nana	1	..	mixed	..	25	
2745	White Large flowering	2	..	white	..	1.00	
2748	Red Large flowering	2	..	mixed	2	1.00	
2750	New Double	2	..	red	..	1.00	

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						cts.	
2753	Cineraria maritima	2	hhP	yel.	3	5	} For ribbon gardening.
2755	— candidissima	2	5	
2758	<i>Clarkia elegans, Double</i>	2 3	hA	lilac	1½	5	} Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties.
2760	— <i>rosea plena</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
2763	<i>pulchella</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
2765	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2768	Rose Tom Thumb	2 3	..	rose	½	5	
2770	White Tom Thumb	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2772	— <i>marginata</i>	2 3	..	bord	1½	5	
2775	— <i>integripetala</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
2778	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
<i>Clary</i>							See Salvia.
2780	<i>Cleome rosea</i>	2	hhA	red	..	5	} Curious.
2782	<i>arborea</i>	2	gP	white	8	10	
2785	<i>Clanthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scar.	3	25	} Beautiful gr'n-house plants of the finest pea-shaped flow'rs; fine bed'ng plant.
2788	magnificus	1 2	..	crim.	6	25	
2790	puniceus	1 2	..	..	..	25
2792	<i>Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella</i>	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edgings.
2795	<i>Cockscomb, Dwarf Crimson</i>	2 3	..	crim.	1½	5	} Very pretty. Can be preserved for Winter Bouquets, by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying them in the house.
2798	New Japan (not dwarf)	3	..	..	3	5
2800	<i>New Rose Dwarf</i>	3	..	rose	1½	5	
2803	<i>Sulphur</i>	3	..	sulph.	..	5	
2806	New Moss Head	3	..	var.	1	10	
2808	<i>White</i>	3	..	white	..	5	
2810	<i>Orange</i>	2 3	..	orang.	2½	5	
2812	<i>New Feathered</i>	2 3	..	red	3	5	
2814	<i>Pyramidal</i>	3	..	crim.	4	5	
2818	Pres't Thiers	2	..	..	1½	5
2825	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	3	5	
2830	Tom Thumb	3	..	..	½	10
2833	Coleus*	2 3	tP	..	2	25	Splendid bedding plants.
2835	<i>Collinsia bartsiaefolia</i>	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free flowering Annuals; if sown in Autumn, will stand the Winter, and flower early in Spring.
2838	<i>bicolor</i>	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5	
2840	<i>candidissima</i>	2	..	white	1	5	
2843	<i>grandiflora</i>	2	..	p. & w.	..	5	
2844	<i>multicolor</i>	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
2847	— <i>marmorata</i>	2 3	..	w. & ro.	..	5	
2850	verna	1 3	..	bl. & o.	..	5	
2852	violacea	1 2	..	violet	..	5	
2854	<i>Collomia coccinea</i>	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	} Pretty—fine for bees.
2856	<i>grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2858	<i>Columbine, Common Double</i>	1 3	hP	mixed	2	5	} These are very free flowering. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .
2860	<i>White</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2862	<i>Commelyna cælestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy.
2865	— <i>alba</i>	1	..	white	..	5	
2868	variegata*	1	..	var.	2	5	
2870	<i>Convolvulus minor</i>	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5	} These are fine for growing in clumps or beds.
2872	— <i>albus</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2875	<i>unicaulis</i>	1 3	..	pur.	..	5	

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2878 <i>Coral Plant</i>	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	{ Very handsome greenhouse shrubs—do well if planted out in Summer.
2880 Cordyline australis*	3	..	white	3	25	{ Beautiful flowering greenhouse shrubs.
2882 indivisa lineata*	3	..	..	12	25	
2884 <i>Cosmea atropurpurea</i>	2 3	hhA	d. p.	2	5	Showy.
2887 <i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	2	hA	orange	..	5	Very showy.
2890 <i>Cosmos bipinnata purpurea</i>	2 3	..	p.	..	5	
2892 <i>Cotton</i>	2 3	tA	yel.	3	5	
2894 Cowslip	1	hP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Spring Flower.
2900 <i>Crucianella stylosa</i>	2	..	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2903 Cuphea eminens	1 3	†hhP	s. & y.	1	10	{ Very useful for bedding—free bloomers.
2906 miniata	3	hhP	crim.	..	10	
2908 platycentra	1 3	†hhP	s. & w.	..	10	
2910 purpurea	3	gP	pur.	..	10	
2912 strigulosa	3	†hhP	s. & y.	..	10	
2914 Zimpani	1 3	..	l. p.	..	10	
2916 Cyclamen Persicum	1	gbu	w. ro.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	Beautiful green-house bulb.
2918 Dahlia <i>Fine Double</i> , from named flowers	3	†hhP	mixed	6	10	From named varieties.
2920 Daisy , <i>Double</i>	1	†hP	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	{ The poet's favorite.
2922 Double White	1	..	white	..	10	
2925 from finest collection	1	..	mixed	..	25	
2928 Single Paris	1	..	..	..	5	
2933 <i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	1	hS	pink	3	25	Early flowering shrub.
2935 <i>Datura metelloides</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & b.	..	5	{ Very showy, trumpet-shaped flowers.
2938 <i>fastuosa alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	
2940 " <i>purpurea</i>	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
2942 <i>flava</i>	1 2	..	yel.	..	5	
2944 <i>Delphinium cardiopetalum</i>	2 3	hA	blue	1	5	{ Free blooming. The last novel in color, and very desirable. See also <i>Larkspur</i> .
2946 <i>formosum</i>	2 3	†hP	..	3	10	
2948 " hybridum	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2950 nudicaule	2 3	..	scar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	
2953 <i>Desmodium Canadense</i>	3	..	pur.	4	10	
Dianthus						See <i>Pink and Carnation</i> .
2956 <i>Dictamnus Fraxinella</i>	1 2	hP	red	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	{ Curious and pretty Dw'f Shrubby plants.
2958 — <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	10	
2960 — <i>mixed</i>	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
2962 <i>Didiscus cæruleus</i>	2	hhA	blue	..	5	Fragrant.

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Digitalis						cts.	See <i>Forglone</i> .
2964	Dracæna Draco*	2	gP	white	10	25	} Pretty. See <i>Cordylone</i> .
2966	indivisa lineata	2	..	..	10	25	
2968	rubra*	2	..	red	5	25	
2970	Veitchii*	2	..	white	3	25	
2972	Dracocephalum Moldavicum	3	thP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
2974	Elsholtzia cristata	1 2	hA	pink	1½	5	Pretty.
2976	Engelmannia pinnatifida	2	hP	yel.	3	25	Showy.
2978	Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Fine blooming.
2980	Erica in vars.	1 3	..	..	..	10	Beautiful Heaths.
2984	Eryngium Leavenworthii	3	hA	purple	2	10	Showy for lawns.
2986	Erysimum Arkansanum	1 2	..	orange	1½	5	} Showy and free flowering.
2988	Peroofskianum	1 2	..	yel.	..	5	
2990	Eschscholtzia Californica	1 3	..	..	1	5	} Very free bloomers for beds or rockeries. The last good for edging.
2992	crocea	1 3	..	orange	..	5	
2994	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2996	—striata	1 3	..	stri.	..	5	
2998	tenuifolia	1 3	..	yel.	..	5	
3000	Mandarin	1 3	..	o.r. crim	..	50	
3003	Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Free flowering, very pretty.
3005	Eucnide bartonioides	2	tA	yel.	2	10	Pretty.
3007	Eupatorium ageratoides	3	hP	white	1½	10	} Fine for Winter bouquets.
3010	Fraseri	3	..	..	2	10	
3012	purpureum	3	..	p.	6	10	
3014	Euphorbia marginata*	3	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	} Fine variegated foliage.
3016	pandurata folia rubra striata*	2 3	gS	..	3	25	
3020	Eutoca multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	5	} Free flowering, good bed- ding plants.
3022	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3024	—alba striata	1 3	..	stri.	..	5	
3026	Wrangeliana	1 3	..	blue	..	5	
3028	Fedia Amarella	2	..	white	..	25	
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	½	25	
3033	<i>Feverfew, Blood-colored</i>	1 3	thP	d. r.	2	10	} Pretty—fine for ribbon gar- dening.
3036	<i>Flax, yellow</i> (Linum)	2 3	thhP	yel.	¾	10	
3038	<i>Large Crimson</i>	2 3	hhA	crim.	..	5	} Pretty, good for rock work. Fine free flowering bed- ding plants.
3040	<i>Variegated</i>	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3044	Berlandier's (new)	2	hA	orange	½	25	Fine for massing.

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						cts.	
Forget-me-not,							Pretty; favorites with all; early blooming.
3046 <i>Myosotis alpestris</i>		1 2	†hhP	blue	trail.	10	
3048 — <i>alba</i>		1 2	..	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3050 <i>azorica</i>		1 2	..	d. b.	..	10	
3052 — <i>alba</i>		1 2	..	white	..	10	
3054 <i>cælestina</i>		1 2	†hP	l. b.	..	10	
3056 <i>dissitiflora</i>		1	..	blue	..	10	
3058 <i>palustris</i>		1 2	..	b. & w.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3060 <i>oblongata</i>		1 2	..	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	The Digitalis are showy for back grounds and borders.
3062 <i>sylvatica</i>		1 2	..	..	1	10
3065 <i>Fox-Glove</i> (<i>Digitalis</i>), <i>White</i>		2	..	white	3	5	
3068 <i>Yellow</i>		2	..	yel.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3070 <i>Large-flowered</i>		1 2	..	l. y.	..	5	
3072 <i>Rose</i>		1 2	†hP	rose	..	5	
3075 <i>Purple</i>		1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
3078 <i>White, Gloxinia-like</i>		2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080 <i>Rose, Gloxinia-like</i>		2 3	..	rose	.	5	} Fine, free flowering.
3082 <i>Mixed, Gloxinia-like</i>		2 3	..	mixed	3	5	
3087 <i>Mixed</i>		1 2	..	..	div.	5
3089 <i>Four O'Clocks, Hybrid</i>		2 3	tA	..	2	5	} Well known greenhouse plants,
3091 <i>Variegated-leaved</i>		2 3	..	..	..	5
3093 <i>Frœlichia gracilis</i>		3	hA	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	} Showy and free bloomers; one of the best bedders.
3095 <i>Fuchsia plena</i> in vars.		1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	
3097 <i>Gaillardia picta</i>		2 3	†hhP	yel.	2	5	
3099 — <i>aurora borealis</i>		2 3	..	sc. & y.	..	5	
3102 <i>salmon red</i>		2 3	..	sal.	..	5	} Pea-shaped flowers. Pretty.
3106 <i>pulehella</i>		2 3	hP	yel.	..	10	
3108 <i>Galega officinalis</i>		1 2	..	blue	3	5	} Fine for beds.
3110 — <i>alba</i>		1 2	..	white	..	5	
3112 <i>Gamolepis Tagetes</i>		1	hhA	yel.	1	5	} Free flowering; green-house.
3114 <i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i>		1	gS	white	5	25	
3116 <i>Gardouquia betonicoides</i>		3	†hhP	pur.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	} Curious.
3118 <i>Gaura Lindheimeriana</i>		1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	
3120 <i>Gentiana acaulis</i>		1	hP	d. b.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	} Fine showy hardy plants.
3121 <i>campestris</i>		2	hA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3124 <i>cruciata</i>		2	hP	blue	1	25	
3126 <i>verna</i>		1	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	25
3129 Geranium, Scarlet, (<i>Zonale</i>)		1 2	gP	scar.	1	25	} Saved from fine named varieties.
3131 <i>Zonale, Golden and Bronze</i>		1 2	..	mixed	..	75	
3133 Three-colored		1 3	..	..	..	75
3135 Ivy Leaved		1 2	..	white	2	25	
3137 Apple Scented		1 2	..	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	
3139 Hybrid Pelargonium		1 2	..	mixed	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	
3141 Gesnera macrantha		2	..	scar.	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	} Beautiful house plants.
3143 <i>extra mixed</i>		2	..	mixed	..	50	

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3145	<i>Geum Chilense</i>	2	hP	copper	2	5	} Free bloomers for a long time.
3147	— <i>coccineum plena</i>	2	..	scar.	1½	5	
3150	macrophyllum	2	..	yel.	..	10	
3152	<i>Gilia capitata</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals— fine for beds.
3154	<i>laciniata</i>	1 2	..	..	1	5
3156	linifolia (for borders)	1 2	..	..	..	5
3158	<i>nivalis</i>	1 2	..	white	1	5	
3160	<i>tricolor</i>	1 2	..	tri.	..	5	
3164	<i>White</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3167	<i>mixed</i>	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
3170	<i>rosea splendens</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5	} Horned Poppy. Fine as a substitute for <i>Centaurea</i> <i>candidissima</i> .
3172	Glaucium luteum	2 3	hP	yel.	2	10	
3174	Gloxinia, mixed	1 3	gP	mixed	½	50	
3176	crassifolia erecta	1 3	..	spot.	..	50	} Green-house plants; beauti- ful.
3178	—pendula	1 3	..	p. sp't.	..	50	
3180	<i>Godetia, Tom Thumb</i>	1 3	hA	blush.	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals for bedding; fine colors.
3182	splendens	1 3	..	p. r.	..	5	
3184	rubicunda	1 3	..	red	..	5	
3186	—Double	1 3	..	..	..	10
3188	—The Bride	1 3	..	w. & c.	1½	5	
3190	—Lady Albemarle	1 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3192	Whitneyi	3	..	b. & c.	1	5	
3194	Schamini	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5	
Golden Feather							See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .
3196	Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA	yel.	½	10	For edgings and baskets.
3198	Grindelia squarrosa	2 3	hA	..	2	10	
3200	<i>Gutierrezia gymnospermoides</i>	2	hP	..	1	10	} For baskets.
3203	Texana	2	..	..	2	25
3206	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	} Fine for bouquets—free bloomers.
3209	<i>rosea</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3211	<i>muralis</i>	1 2	hA	pink	½	5	
3213	paniculata	1 2	hP	white	2	5	
3218	<i>Hawkweed, Bearded</i>	3	hA	yel.	..	5	} Showy.
3220	<i>Red</i>	3	..	rose	..	5	
3222	<i>White</i>	3	..	white	..	5	
3224	<i>Helenium grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	yel.	..	5	
3226	<i>tenuifolium</i>	3	5	
3228	<i>Heliophila araboides</i>	1	hhA	brown	¾	10	For edging; pretty.
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	lilac	2	10	} Well-known favorites.
3235	—Chieftain, dark	1 3	..	pur.	..	10	
3238	grandiflorum	1 3	..	lilac	..	10	
3242	Voltaireanum	1 3	..	pur.	..	10	
3244	—in vars	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	

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3250 Hesperochiron Californicum	1 2	hP	bl. & w.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Early flowering.
3252 Hibiscus Africanus	2 3	hA	yel & br.	2	5	} Free flowering.
3257 Syriacus, <i>Rose of Sharon</i>	2 3	hS	p.	6	5	
3260 Double do.	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3263 Thunbergia	1	gS	yel.	3	5	
3265 <i>Hollyhock, Double Mixed</i>	3	thP	mixed	4	10	} From named varieties.
3268 <i>White</i>	3	..	white	..	10	
3272 <i>Honesty, Lunaria</i>	2 3	thB	li. & w.	2	5	Curious.
3274 <i>Humea elegans</i>	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	Sweet scented.
3276 Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	Large flowers; showy.
3278 Hydrolea ovata	2 3	hP	p.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
3280 Hydrophyllum capitatum	3	..	violet	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	
3282 <i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	1	..	white	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	Very pretty. See <i>Candytuft</i> .
3284 <i>Ice Plant</i>	2 3	tA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Curious and pretty.
3286 <i>Impatiens glanduligera</i>	2	..	violet	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Pretty.
3290 <i>Noli-me-tangere</i>	2	hA	yel.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Curious.
3292 Inopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Curious and pretty.
3294 <i>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</i>	3	thB	oran.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Showy and beautiful.
3296 —kermesina	3	..	crim.	..	5	
3298 <i>elegans</i>	2 3	..	scar.	3	5	
3300 <i>superba</i>	3	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3302 Iris Kaempferii	1 2	hP	mixed	2	10	Beautiful Iris.
3305 Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
3308 <i>Jacob's Ladder</i>	2	hP	blue	..	5	} Beautiful and hardy.
3310 <i>White</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
3312 <i>Jacobaea, White</i>	2	hA	..	..	5	} The Senecios are all free-flowering border plants.
3314 <i>Crimson</i>	2	..	crim.	..	5	
3316 <i>Purple</i>	2	..	pur.	..	5	
3318 <i>Copper Colored</i>	2	..	copper	..	5	
3320 <i>Mixed</i>	2	..	mixed	..	5	
3322 <i>Joseph's Coat*</i>	3	tA	tri.	2	5	Variegated foliage.
3324 <i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i>	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edgings.
3327 —atroviolacea	2	..	d. v.	..	5	
3330 —rosea	2	..	rose	..	5	
3332 —kermesina	2	..	v. & red	..	5	
3334 <i>Lantana in vars.</i>	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	Fine bedding plant.

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3336 Larkspur , <i>Dwarf Rocket</i>	2 3	thB	mixed	1	5	} Fine free-blooming plants. Should be in every garden, being very rich in color. See <i>Delphinium</i> .
3338 <i>Chinese</i>	2 3	thP	..	2	5	
3340 Mixed Hybrid	2 3	..	spot.	1	10	
3342 <i>Branching</i>	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	
3344 candelabra-flowered	1 2	..	..	1	5
3346 <i>Bee</i>	2 3	thP	b. & w.	3	5	
3348 <i>Lasthenia Californica</i>	1	hA	yel.	1	5	Interesting.
3350 <i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	2	..	red	2	5	} Showy; free flowering.
3352 <i>—alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
3354 <i>Lemon Verbena</i>	2 3	gP	white	3	25	Sweet scented.
3356 <i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	3	hA	white	1	25	Curious.
3358 <i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	2	..	orange	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Dwarf; fine for edgings or rockeries; free bloomers.
3360 <i>androsaceus</i>	2	..	blue	1	5	
3362 <i>densiflorus</i>	1 3	..	pur.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3364 <i>—albus</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
3366 <i>hybridus</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3368 <i>—in vars.</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5
3370 <i>luteus</i>	2	..	yel.	..	10	
3373 <i>Leptosyne maritima</i>	2	1	10	Very showy.
3375 <i>Liatris elegans</i>	2 3	hP	purple	2	10	} Fine free flowering plants. The taller species require stakes.
3378 <i>punctata</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
3380 <i>pycnostachya</i>	2 3	..	pink	4	10	
3382 <i>scariosa</i>	2 3	..	purple	..	10	
3384 <i>spicata</i>	2 3	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
3386 <i>Lilium auratum</i>	2	hbu	w. & yel	3	10	
3387 <i>Parryi</i> (new)	2	..	yel.	2	50	
3388 <i>Limnanthes Douglasii</i>	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free flowering and fragrant.
3390 <i>Linaria bipartita alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
3392 <i>splendida</i>	2 3	hhA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3394 <i>Lindheimeria Texana</i>	2 3	..	yellow	3	5	Snapdragon-shap'd flowers.
Linum						
3396 <i>Loasa aurantiaca</i>	2 3	..	orange	6	5	See <i>Flax</i> .
3398 <i>tricolor</i>	2 3	hA	tri.	2	10	
3400 <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	2	hP	scarlet	..	10	} All the Lobelias are suit- able for beds, edgings, and ribbon borders; the <i>gracilis</i> is fine for hang- ing-baskets or vases.
3404 <i>—Queen Victoria</i>	2 3	..	scarlet	..	25	
3406 <i>Erinus grandiflora superba</i>	1 2	hhP	d. b.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3408 <i>—Crystal Palace</i>	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
3410 <i>—marmorata</i>	2 3	..	mar.	..	10	
3412 <i>—speciosa</i>	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10	
3414 <i>—Paxtoniana</i>	2	..	b. & w.	1	10	
3416 <i>gracilis</i>	1 2	tA	blue	tra.	5	
3418 <i>—alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	10	

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3420	<i>Lobelia Lindleyana rosea</i>	2 3	tA	rose	1	5	} <i>For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.</i>
3422	<i>ramosa</i>	1 3	thhP	blue	..	5	
3424	<i>syphilitica</i>	2	hP	..	2	5	
3428	<i>Lotus Jacobæus</i>	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	} Pretty and interesting.
3430	<i>tetragonolobus</i>	2	hA	yellow	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3432	<i>Love-Lies-Bleeding</i>	2	..	crim.	3	5	Graceful.
3434	<i>Love-in-a-Mist</i>	1 2	..	blue	1	5	} Curious and pretty; fen- nel-leaved.
3436	<i>Blue Spanish</i>	1 2	..	..	..	5
3438	<i>White Spanish</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3440	<i>Dwarf Devil-in-a-Bush</i>	1 2	..	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3444	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	2 3	..	white	2	5	} Very free blooming class of plants, pea-shaped flowers; the dwarf vari- eties are the best for bedding, but all de- serve cultivation for their beauty; leaves and flowers are alike beauti- ful.
3446	<i>atroviolaceus</i>	2 3	..	v. & w.	..	5	
3448	—superbus	2 3	..	w. & b.	..	5	
3450	<i>Cruikshankii</i>	2 3	..	var.	3	5	
3452	<i>Dunnetti superbus</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
3454	<i>Hartwegii</i>	2 3	hP	b & pk.	..	5	
3456	—albus	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3458	<i>cælestinus</i>	2 3	..	l. b.	..	5	
3460	<i>hirsutus</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	5	
3463	<i>hybridus insignis</i>	2 3	..	d. r.	2	5	
3465	<i>luteus</i>	2 3	hA	yellow	..	5	
3470	<i>mutabilis</i>	2 3	..	var.	3	5	
3472	<i>nanus</i>	1 3	..	b. & v.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3475	<i>pilosus</i>	2 3	..	rose	2	5	
3479	<i>polyphyllus</i>	2 3	hP	blue	..	5	
3483	<i>pubescens</i>	2 3	thB	violet	3	5	
3487	<i>subcarnosus</i>	2 3	hA	li. & ro.	1	5	
3489	<i>sulphureus</i>	2 3	..	sul.	..	5	
3493	<i>tricolor elegans</i>	2 3	hP	o. & ro.	3	5	
3498	<i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3500	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 2	..	scarlet	..	5	} Showy plants for borders —free bloomers.
3505	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3507	<i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
3509	<i>Haageana hybrida</i>	1	hhP	mixed	..	10	
3513	<i>Madia elegans</i>	2	hA	yellow	2	5	} Showy, Mallow-like flow- ers.
3517	<i>Malope grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	red	..	5	
3520	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3524	<i>Malva miniata</i>	2 3	gP	scarlet	4	5	Beautiful.
3530	<i>Marigold, African</i>	2 3	hA	lemon	2	5	} Saved from finest double flowers.
3534	<i>Dwarf, striped</i>	2 3	..	striped	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3537	<i>French</i>	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
3540	<i>Ranunculus</i>	2 3	..	striped	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3544	<i>Marshallia cæspitosa</i>	2	hP	white	1	25	Very fine.
3547	<i>Martynia Craniolaria</i>	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Curious.
3550	<i>lutea</i>	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	

*Marvel of Peru*See *Four O'Clocks*.

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3554	Matricaria eximia grandiflora	2 3	hA	white	2	5	Pretty.
3556	<i>parthenioides</i>	2 3	2	5	
3560	<i>Melilotus cœrulea</i>	3	..	blue	3	5	Ornamental.
3567	Mentzelia ornata , <i>Prairie Lily</i>	2 3	hB	..	2	10	Beautiful.
3570	<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i>	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	} Curious and beautiful.
3573	—album	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3575	cordifolium variegatum	1 2	..	pink	1	25	
3578	<i>Mignonette</i> , <i>Sweet-scented</i>	2 3	hA	w. & bf.	..	5	} Reseda, the well-known Frenchman's darling. Highly scented and very desirable.
3580	<i>ameliorata</i> , Red	2 3	..	cr. & bf.	..	5	
3584	<i>Large-flowered</i>	2 3	..	buff	..	5	
3587	<i>Parson's White</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3590	<i>Giant Pyramidal</i>	2 3	..	red	1½	5	
3594	<i>Upright</i>	2 3	..	white	1	5	
3595	Mile's Spiral	2 3	..	cr. & bf.	..	25	
3596	The Prize Taker	2 3	..	red	..	10	
3597	Mimulus cupreus	1 3	hP	cop.	1½	10	} Monkey flower, very showy, musk scented— free flowering.
3600	hybridus	1 3	..	..	1	10
3603	<i>cardinalis</i>	1 2	..	scarlet	1½	10	
3607	<i>punctata</i>	2	..	spot.	..	10	
3610	Rœzli	2 3	..	yellow	½	25	
3612	tigridioides	1 3	tgP	spot.	1	10	
3614	—plena	1 3	..	..	..	25
3616	Tilingii	1 3	..	..	..	10
	<i>Monk's Hood</i>						See <i>Aconitum</i> .
3618	<i>Morina longifolia</i>	2	hP	pur.	3	10	Very showy.
	<i>Mourning Bride</i>						See <i>Scabiosa</i> .
3620	Musa Ensete	1 2	gP	y. & br.	4	200	
3625	<i>Musk Plant</i>	1 3	tA	yellow	½	10	Musk scented.
3627	<i>Myrtle</i> , <i>Narrow-leaved</i>	1 2	gS	white	3	10	} Green-house shrubs.
3630	<i>Broad-leaved</i>	1 2	..	..	..	10
3633	<i>Nasturtium</i> , <i>Tom Thumb</i>	1 2	hA	yellow	¾	5	} Beautiful bedding plants, —planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and for a long time.
3637	—Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3639	—Spotted	2 3	..	s. spot.	..	5	
3645	—Black	2 3	..	black	..	5	
3647	—Bluish Rose	2 3	..	blue	1	5	
3650	—Ruby King	2 3	..	red	..	5	
3654	—Cream-colored	2 3	..	cream	..	5	
3657	—Scarlet	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3660	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3666	<i>King of Tom Thumb</i>	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3668	—Golden	2 3	..	gold	..	5	
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem	2 3	..	y. & cr.	..	5	
3672	<i>Cattel's Dwarf Crimson</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3674	<i>Tom Thumb</i> , mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3677	Nemesia compacta alba	2 3	tA	white	..	10	Very pretty.

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						cts.	
3680	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i>	1 3	hA	w & pur	1	5	Free blooming Annuals, for bedding or edging; beautiful colors.
3682	— <i>oculata</i>	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
3684	<i>discoidalis</i>	1 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3686	<i>insignis</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	5	
3690	— <i>alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
3694	— <i>marginata</i>	1 3	..	bord.	..	5	
3696	— <i>striata</i>	1 3	..	stri.	..	5	
3698	<i>maculata</i>	1 3	..	spot.	+	5	
3700	<i>mixed</i>	1 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>	1	gP	w. & li.	1	10	For edgings or hanging- baskets.
3706	<i>frutescens</i>	2 3	hP	..	2	10	
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b. w. & y	½	5	For rockwork—pretty.
3710	— <i>alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
3713	<i>lanceolata</i>	2	..	b. & w.	..	5	
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i>	2	..	b. & v.	1	5	
3718	<i>prostrata</i>	2	..	blue	trail.	5	
3720	<i>Nycterinia selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhA	pink	¾	5	Pretty.
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plant.
<i>Enothera</i>							See <i>Evening Primrose</i> .
3724	<i>Oleander</i>	2	gS	rose	6	10	Pretty green-house shrub.
3727	<i>Orobis atrovioacea</i>	2 3	hP	d. vio.	1	5	Pretty.
3730	<i>atropurpurea</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yel.	½	10	Pleasing.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	..	trail.	5	Showy Composite.
3740	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1½	5	Beautiful.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i>	2	..	blush	..	10	
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA	10	
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	..	5	Pretty.
3752	Pansy, Black	1 3	tgP	blk.	½	10	Except number 3788, all our <i>Viola tricolor</i> are saved from fine named varieties. Fine for bed- ding or pots.
3755	<i>Copper-colored</i>	1 3	..	cop.	..	10	
3758	Emperor William	1 3	..	blue	..	25	
3760	<i>Light-blue</i>	1 3	..	l. bl.	..	10	
3762	<i>Violet Margined</i>	1 3	..	mar.	..	10	
3765	New Fine Blotched	1 3	..	spot.	..	50	
3767	<i>Striped</i>	1 3	..	stri.	..	10	
3770	<i>White</i>	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3773	<i>azure blue</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3775	<i>black-blue</i>	1 3	..	d. blue	..	10	
3778	<i>dark purple</i>	1 3	..	pur.	..	10	
3780	<i>marbled</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3783	<i>pure yellow</i>	1 3	..	yel.	..	10	
3785	Hybrid Largest	1 3	..	mixed	..	25	
3788	<i>mixed</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10
3790	<i>Pelargonium, fancy</i>	2 3	gP	..	2	25	Green-house plants.
3793	<i>grandiflorum</i>	2 3	3	50	
3796	<i>peltatum</i>	2 3	..	pur.	2	50	

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						cts.	
3798	Pentstemon Cobæa	2 3	hP	w. & p.	2	25	Valuable herbaceous plants; beautiful and free flower- ing.
3800	—variety	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
3803	confertus var. cæruleo- purpureus	2 3	..	..	1	25
3807	glaber	2 3	..	blue	3	25	
3809	glandulosus	2 3	..	..	..	25
3811	hybridum cæruleum	2 3	..	..	..	10
3815	grandiflorum	2 3	..	two cld	..	10	
3819	Murrayanus	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3822	Palmeri	2 3	hhP	ros. p'r	..	25	
3828	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	2	10	
3830	Perilla Nankinensis*	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	Ornamental leaved, for rib- bon gardening and beds.
3833	sweet scented*	2	..	..	..	5
3837	laciniatus*	2	..	..	..	5
3840	<i>Persicaria, Red</i>	3	hP	red	..	5	Showy for back grounds.
3842	— <i>White</i>	3	..	white	..	5	
3844	Petalostemon multiflorum	2 3	2	10	For bedding, fine colors and very fine flowers.
3847	violaceum	2 3	..	violet	..	10	
3850	Petunia nyctaginiflora	2 3	†hhP	white	..	5	
3853	phœnicea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3855	Large Dark Purple	2 3	..	..	1½	25
3857	Countess of Ellesmere	2 3	..	pr. & w.	..	10	
3860	Kermesina	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3863	plena, <i>Finest Double</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	50	
3866	in vars. <i>Finest Single</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25
3868	in vars. <i>Mixed</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
3869	venosa, <i>Veined</i>	2 3	..	marbl'd	..	10	
3870	—New Double Fringed	2 3	..	..	..	75
3873	Phlox Drummondii alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10	One of our best Annuals, flowering all the Sum- mer; for richness of col- oring they cannot be sur- passed; for ribbon gar- dening and beds they are invaluable. By making three or four sowings, they will flower till frost. The colors are very fine; the grandiflora type is a great improvement. Every garden should have a bed of it; not being surpassed by any other plant from seed.
3875	— atropurpurea	2 3	..	d. p.	..	10	
3878	— striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
3880	— Black Warrior	2 3	..	d. r.	..	10	
3883	— Centennial	2 3	..	p. & w.	..	10	
3885	— Empress Eugenie	2 3	..	var.	..	10	
3887	— Genl. Grant	2 3	..	flesh	..	10	
3890	— Isabellina	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	
3893	— Leopoldi	2 3	..	w. cr.	..	10	
3895	— marmorata	2 3	..	mar.	..	10	
3898	— —rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3900	— Napoleon III.	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3903	— oculata alba	2 3	..	w. & l.	..	10	
3905	— Radowitzi	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
3908	— variabilis	2 3	..	..	..	10
3910	— Victoria Regina	2 3	..	p. & w.	..	10	
3913	— rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3916	— coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3919	— Dwarf blood red	2 3	..	d. red	..	10	
3922	— Princess Royal	2 3	..	var.	..	10	
3925	— Thorburni	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
3927	— mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3930	— grandiflora lilacina	2 3	..	lilac	..	10	
3933	— —oculata alba	2 3	..	c. & w.	..	10	
3937	— splendens	2 3	..	sc. & w.	..	10	
3940	— —mixed, large	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3944	hybrida superba	2 3	hP	..	3	10	Saved from fine varieties.

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						cts.	
3947	Picotée, White Ground	2 3	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	From show varieties--very rich and beautiful.
3949	<i>Yellow</i> "	2 3	..	y. & sp.	..	50	
3953	<i>Slate Colored</i>	2 3	..	slate	..	50	
3957	<i>Mixed</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25
3960	— — <i>Extra fine</i>	2 3	..	..	..	50
3963	Pinks, Chinese, Double	2 3	thB	mixed	1	5	No garden can be without some of the varieties of the <i>Dianthus</i> family; col- or, neatness, and fra- grance cannot be sur- passed. All are desirable.
3966	— — <i>White</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3968	— — <i>Striped</i>	2 3	..	stri.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3970	— — <i>Hedderwig's</i>	2 3	..	mixed	1	10	
3972	— — <i>Diadem flowered</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
3975	— — <i>Imperial</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
3980	— — <i>Cut-leaved (laciniate)</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
3983	— — <i>Broad-leaved</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
3985	— — <i>Mule</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
3987	— — <i>Dwarf</i>	2 3	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
3990	— — Dwarf White	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3993	— — <i>Blood Red</i>	2 3	..	red	..	10	
3995	— — <i>Dianthus dentosus</i>	2 3	thP	var.	..	10	
3997	— — <i>Gardnieranus</i>	2 3	..	mixed	1	10	
4000	— — <i>(clove) Hybridus</i>	2 3	..	d. ro.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
4003	— — <i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5	Well known green-house shrub.
4005	— — plena	1 2	..	..	..	10
4007	— — <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4010	— — <i>superbus</i>	2 3	..	lilac	..	5	
4014	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	25	
4016	<i>Platystemon Californicum</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	California Poppy.
4019	<i>Podolepis auriculata</i>	2 3	hhA	10	Curious and pretty.
4022	<i>chrysantha</i>	2 3	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
4025	<i>gracilis</i>	2 3	..	red	..	5	
Polemonium							See <i>Jacob's Ladder</i> .
4030	<i>Polyanthus</i>	1 3	thP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033	Finest	1	..	..	..	25
4035	<i>Poppy, perennial (bracteatum)</i>	1	..	red	2	5	Very showy, free, flower- ing, for beds or borders. with a background of green, they are beauti- ful.
4037	<i>Prettiest</i>	1	hA	scar.	1	5	
4040	<i>Eastern (orientalis)</i>	1	thP	r. & w.	..	5	
4042	<i>Scarlet</i>	1	hA	scar.	..	5	
4045	<i>Peony-flowered</i>	1	..	mixed	..	5	
4047	<i>Carnation</i>	1	..	red	2	5	
4050	<i>Double White</i>	1	..	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4053	<i>Dwarf Red</i>	1	..	red	..	5	
4057	<i>Ranunculus flowered</i>	1	..	mixed	..	5	
4063	<i>Striped</i>	1	..	stri.	..	5	
4065	<i>Mixed</i>	1	..	mixed	..	5	For Gen. Obs. see next page
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4070	<i>Thellusonii</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4072	— <i>albiflora</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4074	— <i>aurantiaca</i>	2 3	..	or'nge	..	5	
4076	— <i>aurea striata</i>	2 3	..	y. stri.	..	5	
4078	— <i>caryophylloides</i>	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4080	Thellusoni Isabellina	2 3	..	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	

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4082	Portulaca—Light Straw	2 3	tA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	These cannot be rivalled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best for bedding; the double varieties are especially beautiful, like miniature roses; oculata with red stalks, very showy.
4085	— Light Rose	2 3	..	l. rose	..	5	
4087	— New Large flowered	2 3	..	flesh	..	10	
4090	— —buff	2 3	..	buff	..	10	
4092	— alba oculata (red stalk)	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	10	
4095	— sulphurea	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
4097	— Thorburni	2 3	..	..	..	5
4100	— rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4105	— white and red stripe	2 3	..	strip.	..	5	
4107	— mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4110	— Double Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	25	
4112	— Scarlet	2 3	..	scar.	..	25	
4115	— Sulphur	2 3	..	sul.	..	25	
4117	— Carnation Striped	2 3	..	car. st.	..	25	} Showy and hardy border plants
4120	— White	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4123	— Yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	25	
4125	— Orange	2 3	..	or.	..	25	
4127	— Purple	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
4130	— mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	†hP	pur.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4135	aurea	1 2	..	yel.	1	5	
4137	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4140	Primula cortusoides	2	hP	red	1	10	} The Chinese Primroses are fine for Winter and Spring blooming. Free flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers —they are saved from the finest colors and size of flowers. The P. Ja- ponica is called the Queen of Primroses.
4143	Japonica	2	..	rose	..	25	
4147	Sinensis (prænitens)	3	gP	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
4150	— alba	3	..	white	..	10	
4153	— in vars.	3	..	mixed	..	10	
4156	— fimbriata	3	..	rose	..	25	
4158	— —alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4160	— —cupreus	3	..	cop.	..	25	
4164	— —erecta superba	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4166	— —filicifolia	3	..	..	..	25
4168	— —kermesina	3	..	crim.	..	25	
4170	— —lilacina marmorata	3	..	l. & w.	..	25	
4173	— —macrocarpa alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4175	— ——rosea	3	..	rose	..	25	
4177	— —oculata lutea	3	..	w. & y.	..	50	
4180	— —pun. elegantissima *	3	..	l c. r.	..	50	
4183	— —splendens	3	..	crim.	..	25	
4185	— —striata	3	..	stri.	..	25	
4187	— —mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4190	— —plena rubra	3	..	red	..	75	
4193	— —alba	3	..	white	..	75	
4195	— —plena in vars.	3	..	mixed	..	75	
<i>Primrose, Evening (Enothera)</i>							} The Enotheras are fine free-flowering plants; best for back grounds or shrubby borders; the dwarf varieties for rock work or beds.
4200	biennis	2 3	hB	yel.	4	5	
4203	Bistorta	2 3	..	..	2	5
4205	Drummond's	1 3	†tP	..	1	5	
4207	Large-flowered	2 3	hP	..	3	5	
4210	Lamarck	2 3	†bP	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4213	Large-fruited	2 3	†tP	..	2	5	
4215	Missouri	2 3	hP	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	
4218	Purple Evening	1 3	..	pur.	1	5	
4220	Rose	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
4222	taraxicifolia	2 3	10	
4225	alba or acaulis	2 3	..	white	..	5	

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4237	<i>Primrose</i> tetraptera White	2 3	hA	white	1	5	} For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.
4230	<i>Mixed Annual</i>	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum parthenifolium aureum	2 3	hP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} Golden Feather. For edgings.
4235	—Golden Gem	2 3	..	..	..	10
4237	Tchihatchewii	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4239	<i>Reseda crystallina</i>	2 3	hA	..	1	10	} Varieties of very curious Mignonettes.
4252	<i>alba</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
4254	Rhexia Virginica	2 3	hP	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Deer Grass.
4256	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	1	hhT	scar.	20	25	} Evergreen Shrubs of great beauty.
4260	Californicum	2	..	rose	5	25	
4263	<i>ponticum</i> , mixed	2	hS	mixed	6	10	
4265	<i>hybridum</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25
4268	<i>Ricinus Africanus hybridus</i>	2	hhA	rose	10	5	} The Castor beans are free- growing tender Annuals; very ornamental—quite tropical in appearance.
4270	<i>Borboniensis arboreus</i>	2	..	violet	15	5	
4273	—Duchess of Edinburgh	2	..	..	8	5
4275	Gibsonii	2	..	..	5	5
4277	<i>elegantissima</i>	2	..	..	8	5
4279	<i>macrocarpus</i>	2	..	rose	10	5	
4281	<i>macrophyllus atropurpureus</i>	2	..	d. pur.	..	5	
4285	<i>pulcherrimus</i>	2	..	rose	6	5	
4288	<i>sanguineus</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4290	Rivina humilis	2 3	gP	white	2	10	} With scarlet berries.
4293	portulacoides	2 3	..	..	..	25
4295	<i>Rocket, Sweet</i>	2 3	thP	w. & p.	..	5	} Free blooming; sweet scented.
4297	<i>Violet, White</i>	2 3	..	w. & v.	..	5	
4300	<i>White</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4307	Rosa Californica var. ultra- montana	2	hP	w. & v.	8	25	} Choice and very desirable —the last is the Prairie Rose.
4310	<i>canina, (Dog Rose)</i>	2	..	red	6	5	
4313	<i>hybrida-perfecta</i>	2	..	mixed	4	10	
4316	rugosa alba	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4318	—purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
4320	setigera	2 3	..	p. & w.	20	10	
4325	<i>Rose Champion</i>	2	thP	rose	1	5	} Free blooming—pretty.
4327	<i>White</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
4330	<i>Rose of Heaven (Viscaria)</i>	2 3	hA	rose	..	5	} Profuse flowering; fine for beds.
4333	<i>White</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4336	<i>elegans picta</i>	2 3	..	sc. & w.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4340	<i>dark-eyed</i>	2 3	..	r. & p.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
4343	<i>oculata cærulea</i>	2 3	..	blue	2	5	
4347	<i>scarlet</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4350	<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>	2	hP	yel.	3	5	Showy.
4353	Sabbatia campestris	1 2	hB	pink	1	25	Free flowering.

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4356	<i>Salpiglossis azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	blue	1	10	} Beautiful, with large flow- ers, mottled and veined, fine colors for bedding.
4360	<i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
4363	<i>sulphurea</i>	2 3	..	l. y.	..	10	
4366	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4370	<i>Salvia argentea</i>	1	thP	white	3	5	} No plants can be finer than these. Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors; fine for bedding.
4373	<i>coccinea</i>	2 3	gP	scar.	2	5	
4375	<i>Hominum</i>	1 2	hA	pur.	..	5	
4378	— <i>rubra</i>	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4380	<i>patens</i>	2	thP	blue	3	25	
4384	<i>Pitcheri</i>	3	hP	..	5	25	
4387	<i>Römeriana</i>	2	..	crim.	1	10	
4390	<i>splendens</i>	2	thhP	scar.	3	25	
4393	— <i>alba</i>	2	..	white	..	25	
4397	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens flore pleno</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Pretty.
4400	<i>Saponaria calabrica</i>	2 3	..	red	1	5	} Pretty and dwarf bedding plants.
4403	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4406	— <i>marginata</i>	2 3	..	marg.	..	5	
4410	<i>ocymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4413	<i>Saxifraga Aizoon</i>	2	..	white	1	25	} The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.
4415	<i>Huetiana (new)</i>	2	hA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	
4417	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2 3	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
4420	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4422	dwarf double	2 3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Elegant Annuals — free bloomers. Large flowers, and fine for bedding.
4425	<i>Schizanthus Grahamii</i>	2 3	hA	s. & o.	2	5	
4427	<i>pinnatus</i>	2 3	..	p. v.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4430	<i>porrigens papilinaceous</i>	2 3	..	bk. eyd	..	5	
4433	<i>retusus</i>	2 3	..	r. & o.	2	5	
4436	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4440	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4443	<i>Schizopetalon Walkeri</i>	1 2	tA	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	Curious-fringed flowers.
4446	<i>Scyphanthus elegans</i>	2 3	..	yel.	2	10	} Curious and showy.
4450	<i>Sedum cæruleum</i>	2	hA	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
4453	<i>Maximowiczii</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	10	
	<i>Senecio elegans</i>						
4455	<i>Sensitive plant</i>	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	Pretty and curious.
4458	<i>Sesbania macrocarpa</i>	3	hA	yel.	4	25	} Bright colors, free flower- ing Annuals; showy— suitable for rock work.
4460	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	1 2	..	r. & w.	1	5	
4463	<i>ruberrima</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
4465	<i>Schafta</i>	1 2	hP	w. & r.	..	5	
4467	<i>Eastern</i>	1 2	..	rose	2	5	
4470	<i>Sisyrinchium grandiflorum</i>	1	..	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	Very desirable.
4475	<i>Smilax (Myrsiphyllum) asparagoides</i>	2 3	gV	white	6	25	} For table decoration, fine for florists.

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.		Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in Feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
4477 <i>Smilax Walteri</i>		2 3	hP	green	4	10	Berries showy, coral red.
4480 Snapdragon, carmine and white		2	thP	mixed	1½	10	Antirrhinum is one of the finest border Perennials; free flowering.
4483 Crimson and white		2	..	..	..	10
4485 <i>Striped</i>		2	..	stri.	..	5	
4488 <i>Scarlet and White</i>		2	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490 <i>Scarlet</i>		2	..	scar.	..	5	
4492 <i>White</i>		2	..	white	..	5	
4495 <i>—mixed</i>		2	..	mixed	..	5	
4497 new dwarf		2	½	10	
4500 <i>Sphenogyne speciosa</i>		3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty.
4502 <i>Spiræa ariaefolia</i>		2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful Shrubs.
4504 <i>Douglasii</i>		1	..	rose	..	10	
4507 <i>Spraguea umbellata</i>		2 3	hhA	..	½	25	Very pretty.
4509 <i>Statice Bonduelli</i>		2	gP	yel.	1½	5	Beautiful for Winter bou- quets.
4512 <i>coccinea</i>		2	..	scar.	..	5	
4514 <i>incana hybrida</i>		2	hP	mixed	..	10	
4516 <i>sinuata candidissima</i>		2 3	gP	white	1	10	
4518 <i>Stenactis speciosa</i>		2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	
4520 <i>Stenosiphon virgatus</i>		2 3	..	white	4	25	
4522 <i>Stevia purpurea</i>		2 3	tP	pur.	3	10	Fine for bouquets.
4525 <i>serrata</i>		2	..	flesh	1½	10	
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)							
4530 <i>Dwarf, Chestnut</i>		1 2	hhA	brown	1	10	These are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers as the Ger- man varieties, which are put up in assortments.
4532 <i>—crimson</i>		1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4534 <i>—light blue</i>		1 2	..	blue	..	10	
4536 <i>—lilac</i>		1 2	..	lilac	..	10	
4538 <i>—rose (early)</i>		1 2	..	rose	..	10	
4540 <i>—white</i>		1 2	..	white	..	10	
4542 <i>Double Mixed</i>		1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4544 <i>Dwarf Double Mixed</i>		1 2	..	..	..	10
4546 <i>Large Flowered</i>		1 2	..	..	..	10
4548 <i>English Mixed</i>		1 2	..	..	1½	5
4550 <i>Intermediate White</i>		1 2	hhB	white	2	10	
4552 <i>—Crimson</i>		1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4554 <i>—Mixed</i>		1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4556 <i>Wall-flower Leaved</i>		1 2	..	white	..	10	
4558 <i>—Mixed</i>		1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4560 <i>Winter Crimson</i>		1 2	..	crim.	..	25	
4562 <i>—Blood Red</i>		1 2	..	red	..	25	
4565 <i>—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet</i>		1 2	..	crim.	1	25	
4567 <i>—White</i>		1 2	..	white	..	25	
4570 <i>—finest Mixed</i>		1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4572 <i>Emperor</i>		1 2	hhP	.	1½	10	
4574 <i>Sultan, Sweet, Purple</i>		2 3	hA	purple	..	5	Pretty border Annuals.
4577 <i>White</i>		2 3	..	white	..	5	
4580 <i>Yellow</i>		2 3	..	yellow	..	5	

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						cts.	
4582	<i>Sun Flower, Silvery-leaved</i>	3	hA	yellow	4	5	} Showy for back grounds.
4584	<i>Californian</i>	2 3	..	d. y.	6	5	
4586	<i>Texan-double</i>	3	hP	yellow	4	5	
4588	<i>Giant-double</i>	3	hA	..	5	5	
4590	<i>Dwarf-double</i>	2 3	..	..	3	5	
4592	Green centered	3	..	y. & gn.	..	5	
4594	Globe flowered	3	..	yellow	..	5	
4596	<i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i>	2 3	gP	scarlet	..	5	Showy.
4598	Sweet William, Mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	} A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit.
4600	<i>Auricula flowered</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	2 3	gP	scarlet	6	25	Beautiful vine.
4605	<i>Tagetes lucida</i>	2	tP	yellow	1	5	} Pretty free flowering. See also <i>Marigold</i> .
4607	<i>signata pumila</i>	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
4610	<i>Tassel Flower, Scarlet</i>	2	..	scarlet	..	5	} Cacalias are pretty Annuals.
4612	<i>Orange</i>	2	..	orange	..	5	
4614	Thermopsis montana	2	hP	yellow	2	25	A fine, showy perennial.
4616	<i>Trachelium cæruleum</i>	2	thP	blue	1½	5	Pretty.
4618	<i>Trifolium odoratum</i>	1	hP	white	..	5	Sweet Clover.
4620	<i>Tritoma uvaria grandiflora</i>	3	tP	red	..	10	Very showy.
4622	<i>Tunica saxifraga</i>	2	hP	white	1	5	Pretty for rock work.
4624	<i>Valeriana alba</i>	1 2	thB	..	3	5	} Fine border plants, sweet scented.
4626	<i>rubra</i>	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630	<i>Venus' Looking-glass</i>	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} Pretty; good edging plants.
4633	<i>White</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4636	<i>Verbena in vars.</i>	2 3	hhP	mixed	(rai.	5	} Saved from fine named va- rieties.
4638	hybrida, finest mixed	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4640	—Scarlet Defiance	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10	
4642	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4644	auriculæflora	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4646	Italica striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
4688	cærulea	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10	
4650	Vernonia Lindheimeri	2 3	hP	purple	3	25	Very showy.
4653	<i>Veronica, mixed</i>	2	..	mixed	½	10	Pretty border plants.
4655	Vicia Gerardi	2	hP	violet	2	10	Beautiful.
4657	<i>Vinca alba (pure white)</i>	2 3	tP	white	1	10	} Fine for conservatory and parlor windows.
4660	<i>— oculata rosea</i>	2 3	..	d. eye	..	10	
4662	<i>rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
4665	<i>Violets, Sweet-scented</i>	1 2	..	blue	½	10	} For Gen. Obs. see next page.
4667	The Czar	1 2	25	

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						cts.	
4669	<i>Violets, White</i>	1 2	tP	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} Very fragrant early bloom- ers.
4671	<i>Yellow</i>	2 3	..	yellow	..	25	
4673	<i>Viola cornuta, Purple Queen</i>	1 2	..	purple	..	10	} Fine early flowering.
4675	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4676	<i>pedunculata</i>	1 2	..	..	..	25
4677	<i>Virginian Stock</i>	1 2	hA	red	..	5	} Early flowering.
4680	<i>White</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	
Viscaria							See <i>Rose of Heaven</i> .
4682	<i>Wall Flower</i>	1 3	tP	brown	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Favorite sweet-scented flowers.
4684	<i>Mixed</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4686	<i>German Double</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10
4688	<i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i>	1 3	hA	pur.	..	5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers.
4690	— <i>alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4692	<i>gloxinoides</i>	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
4694	<i>Wigandia Vigieri</i>	2 3	†tP	red	4	10	Very pretty.
4696	<i>Yucca aloefolia</i>	3	hP	white	8	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropi- cal garden, with numer- ous large white flowers.
4698	<i>rupicola</i>	3	..	..	..	25
4700	<i>filamentosa</i>	3	..	..	4	5
4702	<i>gloriosa</i>	3	..	..	..	25
4705	<i>Whipplei</i>	2 3	..	..	2	25
4708	<i>Zinnia violacea plena</i>	2 3	hA	violet	..	5	} Fine bedding plants, bloom- ing abundantly.
4710	<i>elegans alba plena</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4712	<i>coccinea plena</i>	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4714	<i>lutea plena</i>	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4716	<i>purpurea plena</i>	2 3	..	purple	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4718	<i>salmon rose</i>	2 3	..	salmon	..	5	
4720	<i>plena in vars.</i>	2 3	..	mixed	2	5	
4722	<i>Haageana, Double</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10

RUNNING VINES.

4724	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4727	<i>Aristolochia Sipo</i>	2	hP	yel. br.	..	25	} Fine for screens.
4730	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>	2	..	scarlet	20	5	
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	†hP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary Bird Flower</i>	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	10	
4736	<i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i>	2 3	..	w. & gr.	..	5	The Balloon Vine.
4743	<i>Clematis Douglasii</i>	2 3	hP	purple	1	25	} Very fine ornamental plants for a piazza, or for mak- ing a screen. Should have some support where they are planted out.
4745	<i>graveolens</i>	2 3	..	yellow	10	10	
4748	<i>ligusticifolia</i>	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4750	<i>Pitcheri</i>	2 3	..	purple	..	10	
4752	<i>verticillaris</i>	2 3	5	10	

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						cts.	
4754	<i>Clematis Virginiana</i>	2 3	hP	white	15	5	} <i>For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.</i>
4756	<i>Flammula</i>	1 2	..	..	..	5
4758	azurea grandiflora	2 3	..	blue	4	10	
4760	Sophia	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4762	<i>Clitoria gesnatea</i>	1 3	gP	blue	..	10	} Green-house and conserva- tory climbers — very beautiful.
4764	<i>Ternatea</i>	1 2	..	..	..	10
4766	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4768	Cobæa scandens	2 3	†tP	purple	20	10	} Rapid growing.
4770	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	} Very pretty, fine for bask- ets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4777	major (Morning Glory)	2 3	hA	mixed	10		
4780	Mauritanicus	2 3	hP	blue	traf.		
<i>Cypress Vine</i>							See <i>Ipomæa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i>	2 3	gP	purple	10	5	} Hyacinth Beans are free- growing and flowering— good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4786	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4790	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	3	†hB	red	3	5	} French (Bush) Honey- suckle.
4792	— <i>album</i>	3	..	white	..	5	
4794	<i>Ipomæa atropurpurea</i>	2 3	hA	d. p.	10	5	} These are very beautiful free blooming plants; fine for green-house and out-door decoration. All deserve cultivation; hed- eracea grandiflora, mar- moratus has striped leaves.
4796	<i>Burridgii</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
4798	coccinea	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4800	— <i>lutea</i>	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4802	hybrid <i>Nebraskiensis</i>	2 3	..	var.	..	5	
4804	tricolor	2 3	..	tri.	6	5	
4806	Ferrandiana	2 3	hhA	blue	10	5	
4808	hederacea grandiflora	2 3	..	..	..	5
4810	— <i>marmoratus</i>	2 3	..	mar.	..	5	
4812	— <i>Nil</i>	2 3	..	purple	..	5	
4814	<i>limbata</i>	2 3	..	v. & w.	4	5	
4816	Mexicana alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4818	Wildenovii	1 3	gP	purple	10	10	
4820	<i>Bona Nox</i>	2 3	tA	white	..	5	
4822	— <i>ficifolia</i>	3	gP	purple	6	10	
4824	Learii	2 3	..	b. v.	10	25	
4826	rubra carulea	2 3	..	b. & r.	8	10	
4828	— <i>—alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4830	lacunosa	2 3	hA	..	traf.	25	
4832	leptophylla	2 3	hP	purple	4	10	
4835	Quamoclit	2 3	tA	scarlet	10	5	
4837	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	} The well-known Cypress Vine.
4840	— <i>rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4842	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4845	Kennedya Comptoniana	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are the finest profuse bloomers for the green- house or conservatory.
4848	coccinea	1 2	..	scarlet	..	25	
4850	ovata	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
4852	Lindleyana	1 2	..	..	3	25
4854	Marryattæ	1 3	..	scarlet	4	25	
4858	<i>Peas, Sweet, Painted Lady</i>	1 3	hA	ro. & w.	5	5	} <i>For Gen. Obs. see next page.</i>
4860	Violet Queen	1 3	..	violet	5	25	

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4862	<i>Peas, White</i>	1 3	hA	white	5	5	Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The varieties of color, and the sweet-scented flowers, make them de- sirable to every garden —to bloom early, should be sown in the Autumn.
4864	<i>Light Blue</i>	1 3	..	l. b.	..	5	
4866	<i>Scarlet</i>	1 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4868	<i>Blush</i>	1 3	..	blush	..	5	
4870	<i>Variegated</i>	1 3	..	var.	..	5	
4872	<i>Tricolor</i>	1 3	..	tri.	..	5	
4874	<i>Purple</i>	1 3	..	purple	..	5	
4876	<i>Striped</i>	1 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4878	<i>Invincible Scarlet</i>	1 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4880	<i>Mixed</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	Beautiful and showy con- servatory plants, with trumpet shaped flowers.
4882	<i>Everlasting</i>	2	hP	crim.	8	5	
4884	— <i>White</i>	2	..	white	..	10	
4886	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	2 3	tP	d. & ro.	..	10	
4888	<i>Maurandia antirrhinifolia</i>	1 2	..	pur.	10	10	
4890	Barclayana	1 2	tgP	..	..	10
4892	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4894	Emeryana rosea	1 2	..	rose	..	10	
4896	<i>semperflorens</i>	1 2	..	pur.	..	10	
4898	<i>pur. grandiflora</i>	1 2	10	Abundant bloomers, are very desirable—should be in every collection.
4900	<i>in vars.</i>	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4902	<i>Nasturtium, Blood colored</i>	2 3	tA	d. r.	5	5	
4904	<i>Yellow</i>	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4906	<i>azure rose</i>	2 3	..	bl. & ro.	..	5	
4908	<i>Schulzii</i>	2 3	..	red	..	5	
4910	<i>Scheurman s</i>	2 3	..	spot.	..	5	
4912	<i>Passiflora cærulea</i>	2 3	hP	blue	10	10	
4914	<i>gracilis</i>	2 3	10	Very pretty.
4916	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	2 3	thhP	bff & d.	5	5	
4918	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4920	— <i>aurantiaca</i>	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4922	— <i>Bakeri</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4924	— <i>Freyeri</i>	2 3	..	dark	..	5	
4926	— <i>sulphurea</i>	2 3	..	sul.	..	5	
4928	— <i>intus alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4930	— <i>in vars.</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4932	<i>Tropæolum canariense</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	6	10	These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly; fine for either the con- servatory or out-door decoration.
4934	Lobbianum	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5	
4936	— Brilliant	2 3	..	d. s.	..	5	
4938	— Glory	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4940	— Fire Fly	2 3	..	..	..	5
4942	— Napoleon Third	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4944	— Queen Victoria	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4946	— Lucifer	2 3	..	..	..	5
4948	— Spitfire	2 3	..	..	..	5
4950	— Crystal Palace	2 3	..	..	..	5
4952	<i>Moritzianum</i>	2 3	..	o. & y.	..	10	
4954	<i>pentaphyllum</i>	2 3	tgP	..	4	10	
4956	<i>tricolorum</i>	2 3	..	o. & p.	..	25	
4958	<i>Wistaria frutescens</i>	1 2	hP	pur.	15	10	
4960	<i>Sinensis</i>	1 2	..	lilac	20	10	
4962	<i>magnifica</i>	1 2	10	

Ornamental Gourds and Fruit-bearing Plants.

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4964 Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4966 <i>Benincasia cerifera</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	Black wax-like gourd.
4968 Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970 <i>Coccinia Indica</i>	2 3	6	10	Pretty.
4972 <i>Cucumis erinaceus</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	8	5	Extremely rapid growth and curious.
4974 <i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5
4976 <i>grossulariaefolius</i>	2 3	..	..	6	5
4978 <i>odoratissimus</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
4980 <i>perennis</i>	2 3	15	10	Fine for screens, being very rapid growing with curious fruits; the lagenaria var., being the dipper gourd; the aurantia Mock Orange.
4982 <i>Cucurbita aurantia</i> (Mock Orange)	2	tA	..	..	5
4984 <i>Swan's Egg Gourd</i>	2	tA	..	..	5
4986 <i>—vittata</i> (green bottom)	2	..	..	..	5
4988 <i>Hercules-Club</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4990 <i>lagenaria</i> (bottle gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4992 <i>moschata argyrophylla</i>	2	..	..	12	5
4994 <i>Melopepo</i> , miniature	2	10	5	Curious.
4996 <i>—striata</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4998 <i>Cyclanthera explodens</i>	2	hhA	..	8	10	Ornamental.
5000 Epopepon vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25	
5002 <i>aurantiacus</i>	3	..	orange	..	25	Curious, fine for pickles.
5004 <i>Lagenaria siphon</i>	3	..	yel.	..	10	
5006 <i>Martynia proboscidea</i>	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	Well known Balsam Pear and Apple.
5008 <i>Momordica balsamina</i>	2 3	..	yel.	10	5	
5010 <i>Charantia</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
5012 <i>Elaterium</i>	2 3	5	Scarlet runner.
5014 <i>Mukia scabrella</i>	3	..	..	..	10
5016 <i>Nicandra physaloides</i>	2 3	hA	blue	2	10	For Gen. Obs. see next page.
5018 <i>Phaseolus multiflorus</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	
5020 Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white	..	25	
5022 <i>Solanum ovigerum</i> , <i>Egg Plant</i>	3	tA	..	1	5	For Gen. Obs. see next page.
5024 <i>—coccineum</i>	3	..	scar.	..	5	
5026 <i>striatum</i>	3	..	stri	2	5	
5028 racemigerum	3	..	yel.	3	10	
5030 ciliatum	3	..	or. red	2	10	

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5034	<i>Solanum cynanthum</i>	3	gP	pur.	9	10	The Solanums are very ornamental, fruit-bearing plants.
5038	<i>Pseudo-Capsicum nanum</i>	3	..	white	1	10	
5040	<i>Wetherill's hybrid</i>	3	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	<i>robustum</i>	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5044	<i>rostratum</i>	2 3	..	yel.	2	10	
5046	<i>capsicastrum</i>	2 3	gP	..	2	10	
5048	<i>Trichosanthes colubrina</i>	3	..	white	4	10	Curious, Serpent Cucumber.
5050	<i>coccinea</i>	2	..	yel.	4	10	
5052	<i>palmata</i>	3	..	white	..	10	

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

FOR THE FORMATION OF WREATHS AND WINTER BOUQUETS.

5054	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i>	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	Bachelor's Buttons.
5056	— <i>album</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
5060	<i>Ammobium alatum</i>	2	hhP	..	2	5	
5062	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	2	hA	red	1	5	
5064	— <i>alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
5066	— <i>carnea</i>	2 3	..	pink	..	5	Eternal Flowers.
5068	— <i>Isabellina</i>	2	..	yel.	..	5	
5070	— <i>striata</i>	2	..	stri.	..	5	
5072	— <i>in vars.</i>	2	..	mixed	..	5	
5074	<i>aurantiaca</i>	2 3	..	or'nge	..	5	
5076	<i>Helicbrysum bracteatum</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	3	5	Everlasting.
5078	— <i>album</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
5080	— <i>macranthum</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
5081	— <i>Mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	3	5	
5082	— <i>nanum</i>	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	
5084	— <i>—album</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	Everlasting.
5086	— <i>—Blood red</i>	2 3	..	d. red	..	10	
5088	<i>brachyrinchium</i>	2 3	..	yel.	2	5	
5094	<i>incurvum</i>	2 3	..	..	1	10
5096	<i>atrosanguineum</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
5098	<i>monstrosum double</i>	2 3	..	mixed	2	5	Everlasting.
5100	— <i>—dwarf</i>	2 3	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
5104	<i>Helipterum anthemoides</i>	2	tA	white	1	10	
5107	<i>Sanfordii</i>	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5110	<i>Rhodanthe maculata</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	Everlasting.
5114	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5116	<i>atrosanguinea</i>	2 3	..	d. r.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5118	<i>Manglesii</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
5120	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>	2	hA	pur.	2	5	
5122	— <i>album</i>	2	..	white	..	5	Everlasting.
5125	— <i>multiflorum</i>	2	..	yel.	..	5	
5126	— <i>album</i>	2	..	white	..	5	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these varieties, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of Winter Bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.		Time of Flowering.	Hardness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
						cts.	
5128	Agrostis nebulosa*	2	hA	ap.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets.
5130	<i>pulchella</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
5132	<i>minutiflora</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
5134	<i>Steveni</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
5136	Andropogon argenteus*	3	hP	..	3	5	} Fine sub-tropical plants.
5138	Arundo Donax*	3	..	..	10	5	
5140	— <i>fol. variegata*</i>	3	..	..	..	10	
5142	<i>festucoides variegata*</i>	3	..	..	4	10	
5144	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5	Animated oats.
5146	Beckmannia erucaeformis	2 3	hP	..	2	10	
5148	<i>Briza compacta</i>	2	hA	..	1½	5	} Quaking grass.
5150	<i>geniculata</i>	2	..	..	1	5	
5152	<i>gracilis</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
5154	<i>maxima</i>	2	..	..	1½	5	
5156	<i>compacta</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
5158	<i>Brizopyrum siculum</i>	2	..	..	¾	5	Fine Dwarf.
5160	<i>Bromus brizæformis</i>	2	..	..	2	5	
5162	macrostachyus	2	..	..	..	5	
5164	madritensis	2	..	..	..	5	
5166	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	2	..	..	1	5	} Elegant for groups.
5168	<i>truncata</i>	2	hP	..	¾	5	
5170	<i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	
5172	<i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	..	..	1½	5	} Job's Tears.
5174	<i>Chinensis</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5176	<i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	..	..	1	5	
5178	<i>Elymus Hystrix</i>	2 3	hP	..	4	5	
5180	<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	} Love Grass.
5182	<i>amabilis</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
5184	maxima	2	..	..	..	10	
5186	oxylepis	2 3	..	..	2	25	
5188	<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5	} Very fine and showy ; hardy grass.
5192	Eulalia Japonica	2 3	..	..	5	25	
5194	<i>Festuca altissima</i>	2 3	..	..	4	10	One of the best for lawn decoration ; hardy.

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.	Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in Feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
5196 <i>Greenia Arkansana</i>	2	hA	ap.	1½	25	
5198 <i>Gymnothrix caudata</i>	2 3	tP	..	4	25	
5200 <i>Japonica</i>	2 3	..	..	6	10	
5202 <i>latifolia</i>	2 3	..	..	8	10	
5205 <i>Gynnerium argenteum</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	5	} Pampas Grass.
5207 —fol. <i>variegatum</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	25	
5210 <i>roseum</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5212 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	2 3	hA	..	2	5	
5214 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	2 3	..	..	½	25	
5216 <i>Lagurnus ovatus</i>	2 3	..	..	2	5	Hare's Tail Grass.
5218 <i>Panicum sulcatum</i>	2 3	hP	..	..	10	
5220 —fol. <i>variegatum</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	25	
5225 <i>virgatum</i>	2 3	..	..	4	10	Very showy and hardy.
5228 <i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	..	..	1½	5	
5230 <i>Setaria macrochaeta</i>	2 3	hA	..	..	10	
5232 <i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>	2 3	..	..	4	25	
5234 <i>Stipa pennata</i> *	2	..	..	1½	5	} Feather Grass.
5236 <i>elegantissima</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
5238 <i>Tricholena revoluta</i>	2 3	tP	..	..	10	
5240 <i>Tricuspis acuminata</i>	2 3	hP	..	..	25	
5242 <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5248 <i>Zea Japonica</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn.
5250 <i>Cuzco Maize</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5252 <i>Curagua</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5255 <i>New Miniature Maize</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	

Palm Seeds.

25 cents per packet.

Caryota urens,

Oreodoxa regia,

Latania Borbonica,

Pandanus utilis,



Thrinax argentea.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Long experience in selecting enables us to make up Collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, either raised here or imported from the most reliable seed growers in Europe, insures assortments of the rarest sorts and finest qualities; all of the growth of the past season and TRUE TO NAME.


COLLECTIONS OF

100	Varieties of	Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, for.....	\$4 00
50	do.	do. do. do. do. do.	2 00
25	do.	Annuals, do. do.	1 00
12	do.	do. do.	50
25	do.	More Rare Annuals, do.	2 00
10	do.	do. do.	1 00
50	do.	Choice Green-House Seeds, do.	8 00
25	do.	do. do. do. do.	4 00
12	do.	do. do. do. do.	2 50
20	do.	do. Hardy Biennials and Perennials, for.....	1 00
25	do.	do. American Seeds for European Culture, for....	2 00
50	do.	do. do. do. do. do. do.	4 00

 All Strictly Our Own Selections. 

IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots, within a close pit or frame, or in the house, and when an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when about three or four inches high. This should be done during or immediately after showery weather. *Asters do finely sown in the open ground, middle of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering.*

 In ordering these Collections, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTIONS OF

No.	1-18	Varieties	Double	Quilled	German	Asters.....	\$0 90
"	2-12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	60
"	3-6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	35
"	4-12	do.	do.	Dwarf	do.	do.	60
"	5-6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	35
"	6-12	do.	New Dwarf	Bouquet	do.	do.	75
"	7-6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
"	8-12	do.	Globe	Flowered	do.	do.	60
"	9-6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	35
"	10-12	do.	Pyramidal	German	do.	do.	60
"	11-6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	35
"	12-6	do.	do.	Dwarf	do.	do.	35
"	13-10	do.	do.	do.	Bouquet	do.	75
"	14-6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
"	15-6	do.	New	do.	Shakespeare	Asters.....	40
"	16-8	do.	Emperor	(Large)	do.	do.	90
"	17-18	do.	Truffaut's	Pæony	Perfection	do.	1 25
"	18-12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	90
"	19-8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	65
"	20-12	do.	Imbrique	Pompon	do.	do.	90
"	21-6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50

Improved French and German Asters.—*Continued.*

No. 22—12	Varieties	Chrysanthemum-flowered	Asters	.....	\$0 90
" 23— 6	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
" 24—12	do.	Dwarf do.	do.	.....	90
" 25— 6	do.	do. do.	do.	.....	50
" 26—10	do.	Large-flowered Rose	do.	.....	75
" 27— 6	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
" 28— 6	do.	White Centered Crown	do.	.....	40
" 29—12	do.	Betteridge's Quilled	do.	.....	75
" 30— 6	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
" 31—12	do.	New Victoria	do.	.....	90
" 32— 6	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
" 33—10	do.	Uhland	do.	.....	75
" 34— 6	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
" 35— 8	do.	New Schiller	do.	.....	50
" 36— 6	do.	Goliath	do.	.....	50

German Ten Weeks Stock.

Sow at the same time, and treat in precisely the same manner as Asters, except that they may be transplanted several times with advantage in the earlier stages of growth, the shift tending to give them a more compact and dwarf habit.

 In ordering, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

COLLECTIONS OF

No. 37—24	Varieties	Dwarf German Ten Weeks Stocks	.....	\$1 50
" 38—18	do.	do. do. do.	.....	1 25
" 39—12	do.	do. do. do.	.....	80
" 40— 8	do.	do. do. do.	.....	60
" 41— 6	do.	do. Bouquet do.	.....	50
" 42— 6	do.	Perpetual Dwarf do.	.....	40
" 43—12	do.	Dwarf Large-flowering Ten Weeks Stocks	.....	1 00
" 44— 8	do.	do. do. do.	.....	75
" 45— 8	do.	Pyramidal Large-flowering	do.	75
" 46— 6	do.	do. Dwarf do.	do.	50
" 47— 8	do.	New Tree, or Giant	do.	60
" 48— 6	do.	do. do. Perfection	do.	50
" 49— 6	do.	Wall Flower-leaved Dwarf	do.	1 00
" 50— 8	do.	Branching German	do.	60
" 51— 8	do.	Intermediate do.	do.	75
" 52— 4	do.	New East Lothian Winter	do.	60
" 53— 6	do.	Perpetual Emperor	do.	60
" 54—12	do.	Fine Winter	do.	75
" 55— 6	do.	do.	do.	40
" 56— 5	do.	Corcadeau Winter	do.	50
" 57—12	do.	Double German Wall Flower	do.	1 25
" 58— 6	do.	do. do. do.	do.	75

ASSORTMENTS OF GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS.**COLLECTIONS OF**

No. 59—10	Varieties	Dwarf Rocket Larkspur	.....	\$0 50
" 60— 8	do.	Tall do.	.....	50
" 61— 5	do.	New Bismarck	do.	50
" 62— 6	do.	do. Emperor	do.	50
" 63— 6	do.	Hybrid Double	do.	50
" 64— 6	do.	Ranunculus-flowered Larkspur	.....	50
" 65— 8	do.	Tall Branching	do.	50
" 66— 6	do.	Dwarf Candelabra-formed Larkspur	.....	50
" 67—12	do.	Double Prize Hollyhocks	.....	1 50
" 68— 6	do.	do.	do.	75

Assortments of German Flower Seeds.—*Continued.*

No. 69—	8 Varieties	Tall Antirrhinum	\$0 40
" 70—	6 do.	Dwarf do	40
" 71—	6 do.	Beautiful Dwarf Cockscmb.	50
" 72—	8 do.	Marvel of Peru	50
" 73—	6 do.	do. do. (with variegated leaves)	50
" 74—	10 do.	Double Carnation Poppies	50
" 75—	10 do.	Pæony-flowered do.	50
" 76—	6 do.	Ranunculus do. do.	40
" 77—	8 do.	Large-flowering Sweet Scabious	40
" 78—	8 do.	Fine Dwarf Double do.	40
" 79—	6 do.	Beautiful Double Zinnia	50
" 80—	6 do.	New Dwarf do. do.	60
" 81—	10 do.	Sweet Peas	50
" 82—	10 do.	Double French Marigold	50
" 83—	6 do.	do African do.	40
" 84—	12 do.	Fine Heartsease, or Pansy	90
" 85—	6 do.	do. do. do.	50
" 86—	12 do.	Fine China Pink (Heddewigii, etc.)	60
" 87—	10 do.	Helichrysum, or Eternal Flowers	60
" 88—	8 do.	Fine Salpiglossis	50
" 89—	8 do.	Schizanthus	40
" 90—	6 do.	Double Dwarf Jacobæa	50
" 91—	12 do.	Fine Large-flowering Petunias	1 25
" 92—	6 do.	do. do. do.	75
" 93—	12 do.	Double do. do.	1 50
" 94—	6 do.	do. do. do.	80
" 95—	10 do.	Beautiful Phlox Drummondii	75
" 96—	12 do.	do. Portulaca	60
" 97—	6 do.	Double do.	1 00
" 98—	12 do.	Amarantus (ornamental foliage)	75
" 99—	6 do.	Globe Amaranths (everlasting flowers)	40
" 100—	10 do.	Lobelia	75
" 101—	8 do.	Tall Nasturtium	40
" 102—	8 do.	Dwarf Tom Thumb do.	50
" 104—	10 do.	French Camellia-flowered Balsams	75
" 105—	4 do.	do. do. do. do.	40
" 106—	8 do.	Hardy Ipomœas	40
" 107—	12 do.	Ornamental Grasses	50
" 108—	12 do.	Small Ornamental Gourds	60
" 109—	36 do.	Fine Cannas	2 50
" 110—	12 do.	do.	1 00
" 111—	50 do.	German Carnation and Picotee	4 00
" 112—	25 do.	do. do. do.	2 00
" 113—	12 do.	do. do. do.	1 00
" 114—	10 do.	Nemophila	40
" 115—	12 do.	Alpine Plants	1 00
" 116—	12 do.	Aquatic do.	2 00
" 117—	6 do.	Aquilegia	50
" 118—	6 do.	Campanula	50
" 119—	6 do.	Fine Sweet William	50
" 120—	12 do.	Erica	1 25
" 121—	6 do.	Coleus	75
" 122—	6 do.	Fringed Chinese Primrose	1 00
" 123—	12 do.	Fuchsia	1 00
" 124—	8 do.	Heliotrope	75
" 125—	8 do.	Hybrid Pentstemons	1 00
" 126—	12 do.	Tropæolum Lobbianum	75
" 127—	12 do.	Tuberous-rooted Begonias	1 50

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

	½ pkt. 5 cts.		½ pkt. 5 cts.
<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	5	<i>Gypsophila acutifolia</i>	5
<i>Ageratum Mexicanum</i>	5	<i>Heliophila araboides</i>	10
—album	5	<i>Heliotropium grandiflorum</i> ..	10
<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	5	<i>Iberis odorata</i>	5
<i>Amarantus tricolor</i>	5	—umbellata	5
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	10	—amara	5
<i>Aster chrysanthemiflora</i>	10	<i>Leptosiphon (Gilia) densiflorus</i> ..	5
—alba	25	<i>Lobelia gracilis</i>	5
Balsams, <i>Camellia</i> flowered	10	— <i>Erinus</i>	10
<i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i>	5	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	10
—dwarf	5	<i>Phlox Drummondii</i>	5
<i>Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella</i> ..	10	<i>Reseda odorata pyramidalis (Mignonette)</i>	5
<i>Collinsia bicolor</i>	5	<i>Silene Schafta</i>	5
—verna	10	<i>Smilax asparagoides (Myrsiphyllum)</i> ..	25
<i>Cuphea ocyonoides</i>	25	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	25
—miniata	10	Stocks, Ten Weeks	10
—purpurea	10	<i>Viola tricolor, finest</i>	25
<i>Dianthus Chinensis</i>	5	<i>Viscaria oculata</i>	5
<i>Didiscus cæruleus</i>	10	— <i>Dunnettii</i>	5
<i>Gilia tricolor</i>	5	<i>Zinnia</i> , all the double varieties	5
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	5		

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING-BASKETS.

	½ pkt. 5 cts.		½ pkt. 5 cts.
<i>Ageratum cælestinum nanum</i>	5	<i>Iberis rosea</i>	5
<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	5	<i>Limnanthes Douglasii</i>	5
<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	10	—roseus <i>grandiflora</i>	5
<i>Begonia Bolivienis</i>	25	<i>Lobelia Erinus</i> and vars	10
— <i>Sedeni</i>	25	— <i>gracilis</i> and vars	5
<i>Calandrinia umbellata</i>	10	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	5
<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	5	— <i>subcarnosus</i>	5
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	10	<i>Mignonette</i>	5
<i>Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella</i>	10	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	10
<i>Convolvulus Mauritanicus</i>	10	<i>Nemophila insignis</i>	5
— <i>aureus superbus</i>	10	— <i>maculata</i>	5
Dwarf <i>Nasturtiums</i>	5	<i>Petunia plena</i> and spotted	25
<i>Eschscholtzia tenuifolia</i>	5	<i>Portulaca (Double)</i>	10
<i>Eucharidium concinnum</i>	5	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens (Double)</i>	5
<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	25	<i>Saponaria Calabrica</i>	5
<i>Gilia nivalis</i>	5	<i>Sedum cæruleum</i>	10
— <i>rosea splendens</i>	5	<i>Silene pendula ruberrima</i>	10
<i>Heliophila araboides</i>	10	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	25
Heart's Ease, vars. (<i>finest</i>)	25	<i>Verbena (finest)</i>	10
<i>Iberis amara</i>	5	<i>Virginian Stock</i>	5

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS, BY WEIGHT.

	PER OZ.
Ageratum Mexicanum (<i>blue</i>)	\$0 75
Alyssum maritimum (<i>Sweet Alyssum</i>)	75
Amarantus tricolor (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>)	50
Argemone grandiflora (<i>Mexican Poppy</i>)	50
Asters, mixed China	75
Balsams, mixed double	50
Balsams, double pure white	1 00
Balsams, double crim-on	1 00
Balloon Vine	50
Canary Bird Flower	1 50
Candytuft, best white	3 lb. \$2 00 40
Canna (<i>Indian Shot</i>) <i>fine mixed</i>	3 00 40
Carnation Pink (<i>Common</i>)	75
Cineraria maritima (<i>Dusty Miller</i>)	75
Cockscomb, mixed	75
Convolvulus major (<i>mixed Morning Glory</i>)	3 lb. \$1 00 15
Convolvulus minor (<i>dwarf</i>)	30
Coreopsis (<i>Calliopsis</i>) <i>marmorata</i>	50
Coreopsis (<i>Calliopsis</i>) <i>Drummondii</i>	50
Coreopsis (<i>Calliopsis</i>) <i>Aurora Borealis, (splendid)</i>	1 00
Cypress Vine (<i>red or white</i>)	60
Erysimum Peroffskianum (<i>Hedge Mustard</i>)	40
Four O'Clocks, finest mixed	30
Four O'Clocks, striped leaved	40
Gilias, 5 vars. each	40
Globe Amaranths (<i>Batchelor's Buttons</i>) mixed	60
Gypsophila paniculata	50
Hibiscus Africanus	40
Hollyhock, splendid double mixed	1 00
Job's Tears	3 lb. 1 50 20
Larkspur, dwarf rocket	50
Lupins, Mixed	40
Mignonette, sweet	3 lb. \$1 25 30
Mignonette, large flowered	3 lb. \$1 50 30
Nasturtium, mixed Tom Thumb	40
Nemophila, mixed	40
Pansy, or Heart's Ease, mixed	3 lb. \$1 50 to 8 00
Peas, Sweet mixed	3 lb. 1 00 20
Petunia, fine mixed	75
Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed	75
Phlox Drummondii, large flowering, mixed	2 00
Pink, mixed China	75
Poppy, mixed German	50
Portulaca, splendid mixture	60
Portulaca, best mixed <i>double</i>	3 00
Salvia splendens, rich scarlet	4 00
Smilax, fine for florists	3 00
Snapdragon, mixed tall	75
Snapdragon, mixed dwarf (<i>extra fine</i>)	1 00
Stock, English Ten Weeks, mixed	75
Stock, Finest German Ten Weeks and Intermediate	3 00
Stock, finest Winter, or Brompton	5 00
Sunflower, double Californian	40
Sunflower, new Double Globe	50
Sweet William, fine Auricula flowered	60
Tassel Flower, scarlet	75
Thunbergia, fine mixed	50
Verbena, hybrid mixed	\$2 00 to 5 00
Violet, Blue, sweet scented	1 50
Wallflower	50
Zinnia, double white	75
Zinnia, finest double mixed	3 lb. \$4 00 60

Table calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be Sown in each Month from February to September.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans, Broccoli, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Early Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Early Lettuce, Parsley, Pepper, Radish, Tomato.	Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans, Early Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato.	Sow in Hot-Bed. Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato. Sow in Open Ground. Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, White Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip, Sage.	Sow in Open Ground. Artichoke, Asparagus, English Beans, Cranberry Pole do Beet, Scarlet Runners, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Early Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Early Turnip, All Herbs.	Sow in Open Ground. Bush Beans, Lima do Cranberry Pole do Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Early Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.	Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Gherkin, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.	Sow in Open Ground. Bush Beans, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Welsh Onion, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.	Sow in Open Ground. Cabbage, <i>for Cold Frame</i> Cauliflower, <i>for Cold Frame</i> Corn Salad, Cress, Siberian Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

ACME TOMATO.

FINEST OF ALL.

NEW

HALF DWARF GOLDEN HEART

CELERY.

FINEST EVER INTRODUCED.

Extra Early

Egyptian Beet.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON

POTATO.

This is the most valuable sort in cultivation.

ACME TOMATO.

FINEST OF ALL.

NEW HALF DWARF GOLDEN HEART CELERY.

FINEST EVER INTRODUCED.

Extra Early Egyptian Beet.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON POTATO.

This is the most valuable sort in cultivation.